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RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

APPROXIMATELY 3,500.

The following extracts are from a report by the Russian Refugee Relief Advisory Committee at Shanghai, which has been forwarded to Dr. Naugon, the High Commissioner for Refugees on a Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva who had asked for detailed information:—

According to data received mainly through the Bureau of Russian Affairs the approximate 3,500 officially known Russians in Shanghai may be subdivided under the following headings:—

- 1.—Established Residents, such as professional men, merchants, and persons in permanent positions 1,600
- 2.—Cadets brought to Shanghai by Admiral Stark's Fleet 350
- 3.—Girls and children in Mme. Dietrich's school 50
- 4.—Union of former Army and Navy men (chiefly ex-officers) 400
- 5.—Russian Students' Union 120
- 6.—Educated refugees who have come to Shanghai in the hope of finding means to emigrate to America, Canada or Australia 1,200
- 7.—Mechanics of various trades 400
- 8.—Uneducated men formerly of the rank and file of the Russian Army 700
- 9.—Artists (actors, singers, etc.) 150
- 10.—Girls and women employed in cafes, bars and such places 200

[Before the war the Russian population of Shanghai was about 700.]

CONDITION OF THE REFUGEES.

Most of these people live crowded together in small insanitary houses located in the poorest and most densely populated districts of Shanghai and its environs. Whilst others hire portions of rooms in the houses occupied by the Chinese themselves. They have no bath, no mosquito nets, little or no furniture or bedding, and in many cases no food other than the single daily meal of soup and bread obtainable at one or other of the two refugee soup kitchens. They have no prospect of work, and the few who have secured temporary or intermittent employment are able to earn only native pay because of the competition of the Chinese, whose scale of living any ordinary European could not possibly sustain upon for long. They are insufficiently and unsuitably clothed for the climatic conditions of Shanghai where we get extremes of humid heat and cold during the mid-summer and mid-winter periods. There are no free schools and, excepting in a few instances, their children are receiving no education. The babies and little children lack milk and other suitable diet. The young people and adults are emaciated and semi-starved.

There is an ever increasing danger of contagious or infectious disease breaking out among them.

ABNORMAL TIMES.

REMAINING KONGMOON STEAMERS WORKING AT HIGH PRESSURE.

Capt. Thomas Brown, master of the s.s. *Kongmoon*, a river steamer running between here and Kiangsu, was prosecuted by the Water Police at the Marine Magistrate's yesterday morning, for working cargo on Sunday, the 2nd inst., without a permit from the Harbour Master. The case was heard before the Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate (Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.).

The defendant pleaded "guilty" to the charge. Sub-Inspector Bond informed the Court that at 3.45 p.m. on Sunday last he saw the vessel unloading cargo at the Queen Street wharf. She had then unloaded 150 bags of rice and sugar. The master told him he was unloading because the ship was in a dangerous condition. She was badly overloaded.

Giving evidence, Capt. Brown said his vessel arrived from Kiangsu on 12.30 a.m. on Saturday with a small general cargo. This she unloaded and loading of a new cargo was commenced. In all some 900 tons of merchandise was taken on board, this being completed on the Saturday, when she had not gone down to her mark. She was quite safe. On Sunday afternoon, about 600 passengers with their baggage came on, with the result that the vessel went down below her mark and it became necessary to jettison some of the cargo.

The Magistrate: Did you send any of the passengers away?

Capt. Brown: That would have been a hopeless proposition. Don't you think it would have been easier to get passengers off than to jettison the cargo?—It is a pretty difficult matter to get Chinese passengers off once they are on board.

Capt. Brown went on to explain that he unloaded 130 bags of rice and 32 bags of sugar which brought the ship back up to her mark.

Commenting on the system adopted, his Worship said it did not seem to him that the defendant was leaving enough margin for safety in arranging his cargo and passengers.

The defendant's reply to this was that owing to the typhoon they had been carrying a bigger number of passengers. The times were abnormal, he added. The typhoon had put a number of the river steamers out of action. There were now only three steamers on the run.

The Magistrate: I believe there are only three steamers on this river at the moment. I am not sure of the exact number. There is in normal times about a dozen.

The Magistrate: The case is dismissed, taking into consideration that the conditions are abnormal. It seemed the only thing the master could do under the circumstances.

WOUNDED IN THE STREET. EXCITING SCENES IN DES VŒUX ROAD WEST.

An exciting scene was witnessed in Des Vœux Road West on Wednesday night. An Indian watchman was struggling furiously with a Chinese with whom he had a quarrel, and was seen to strike the Chinese with the butt end of his carbine. A young Sikh policeman in the vicinity went to the spot and arrested his countryman. He made enquiries, and as the result of what he was told went further back along the main road, and discovered a Chinese youth lying down with a bullet wound in his leg. The man alleged that the Indian watchman was responsible for the wound. He was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital immediately, after his leg had been doctored by nearby Chinese with tobacco and dirty rag. It is believed that blood poisoning set in, and yesterday morning the Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) went to the Hospital to take the man's depositions, as it is feared he will not live. The watchman will be charged in due course.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

BIRTHDAY RECEPTION AT DUTCH CLUB.

The last day of August was the thirty-first anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. The reception which was usually held by the Consul-General in Hongkong at the Holland Club did not take place on that date, but was held yesterday, when Mr. L. P. J. Decker, Acting Consul-General, received his countrymen and visitors at the Club including most of the foreign Consuls in the Colony. It was unfortunate that the occasion should fall at the same time as the catastrophe in Japan, since a gloom was cast over the proceedings by the anxiety felt by all present for the safety of the Dutch Legation and Consulate officials in Yokohama.

A dinner was held at the Club last night, when Mr. Decker proposed the health of the Queen, and made an interesting speech. He commented on the War, and said it was a merciful thing that their country had not been embroiled in the great strife with the majority of the European nations. He commented, also, on the peaceful state of Holland during the present Queen's reign, and on her kindness and gentleness to her people. Mr. Decker touched on the Japanese calamity, and expressed the general anxiety for the safety of their countrymen in that stricken country. Other toasts were honoured and speeches made. The Dutch community was well represented, as were the other communities of the Colony.

BRITISH RIGHTS IN CHINA RAILWAY ILLEGALLY MORTGAGED.

The Peking correspondent of *The Times* cabling on August 1st said:— "M. Devos, representing a Belgian-International syndicate operating in China, in opposition to the Société Générale, which has large and well established interests, has recently signed a contract with the Manchurian authorities for the construction of harbour works at Huludun, in the north-west corner of the Gulf of Lintung, the sum involved being \$10,000,000 (£1,250,000), secured on the port dues and by a second mortgage on the Shanhai-kwan-Mukden railway, which is the northern section of the Peking-Mukden railway."

This railway was built with British money, and the line and receipts are pledged for the service of the loan. The loan agreement stipulates that the line shall not be pledged to any third party. Nevertheless, Chang Tso Lin (the so-called Mukden War Lord) has taken complete possession of the northern section, retains the great part of the rolling stock, thus denuding the southern section, annexes the whole receipts, and would now apparently pledge the railway itself.

This astounding violation of British rights has now continued for over a year, and it looks as if it would last for ever, for numerous protests have been totally without result. It is one of the contributing causes of the decline of foreign prestige in China that a foreign Power has so patiently borne this impudent treatment of its legitimate claims.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce and de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, in their report dated Saigon, August 27th, state:—

Our paddy market, now poorly supplied, has fallen into the hands of speculators and the price of rice is rising every day in spite of the lack of enquiry from home as well as from foreign markets.

The rains are still regular and planting is now practically over.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to August 13th is 87,687 tons against 606,008 in 1922.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$5.90 per picul, L.S.B., Saigon, for September-October shipment.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$ 1,070 b.
Steamboats	\$ 494 b.
"Star" Ferries	\$ 824 b.
China Sugars	\$ 203 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$ 158 b. & ss.
Whampoa Dock	\$ 165 b. & ss.
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 26.1 b. & ss.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 21 b.
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 81 b.
Oriental	Tls. 6.2 b.
Cement	\$ 18.10 b. & ss.
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 40 b.
Hongkong Tramways	\$ 23.50 b. & ss.
Peak Tramways	\$ 15 b.
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WEDNESDAY, 5th, to SATURDAY, 8th September, at 5.15 and 9.15 P.M.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 8th.

AT

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Admission \$1.00

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The proceeds of the Concert will be given to the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Fund.

[258]

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALO-GREEK DISPUTE.

ITALIANS DENY FIRING ON GREEK STEAMER.

Rome, September 6th.
It is officially denied that an Italian submarine fired on the Greek steamer mentioned in a cable message dated Sept. 5th.

— L.O.N. MEETINGS ADJOURNED.

GENEVA, September 6th.
At a meeting at the Bureau, the Assembly last night in conjunction with the Council decided, in accordance with Lord Robert Cecil's suggestion, to adjourn the plenary session of the Assembly, which was to have been held this morning, in order to avoid questions with regard to the Italo-Greek conflict and to give the Council time to examine the conflict and to communicate with their Governments.

— EARLIER CABLES.

THE CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS.

London, September 5th.
It is anticipated that the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors will settle the Janina murders, but the question of the occupation of Corfu remains.
It is understood that the Conference is incompetent to deal with the occupation of Corfu, and presumably the League of Nations will find the solution.

— AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE DECISION.

PARIS, September 5th.
The Conference of Ambassadors took formal note of Greece's readiness to pay reparations determined by the Conference and her proposal for a Commission of Enquiry three Powers represented on the delimitation commission. The Conference, recognising that the responsibility of States for political crimes in their territory is the principle of international law, will immediately consider details of the proposed enquiry. This decision has been communicated to the League of Nations.

GENEVA, September 5th.
At a meeting of the Council of the League Signor Salandra in a long statement of the Italian case urged that the dispute with Greece should be referred to the Conference of Ambassadors. M. Politis, on behalf of Greece, protested against this and the Council, after hearing Lord Robert Cecil's views, adopted the suggestion of the Chairman, Viscount Ishii, to adjourn the discussion till tomorrow to permit an examination of Signor Salandra's grave statement.

— THE GREEK CASE.

After Signor Salandra's pronouncement M. Politis explained the Greek case in an able speech which appeared favourably to impress the public without evoking a demonstration. M. Politis repudiated the suggestion that Greece desired to escape her responsibility and said she urgently required an international enquiry in order to throw the fullest light on the affair. She was ready to abide by the consequences of the enquiry. The seizure of pledges was unnecessary as both parties were members of the League. Lord Robert Cecil, at whose insistence to-day's proceedings were held in public, urged the Council to give a decision to-morrow to enable him to inform the Assembly immediately.

— LEAGUE DEBATE.

It is noteworthy that while Signor Salandra contended that the creation of the League did not constitute renunciation of the rights of states to act in defence of their safety and dignity, he remarked that the authority of the League of Nations, which the Italian Government had not intended disavowing, must be maintained and respected. He added however, that the peace of the world has not been disturbed or threatened by Italy's act of Guarantee. M. Politis replied that to admit that the Council ought to abstain from intervention because one of the interested parties did not recognise its competence would lead to the ruin of the League inasmuch as it would always be possible for any Nation to pretend the covenant did not apply.

— IMPORTANT COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

GENEVA, September 5th.
To-day's proceedings in the Council of the League of Nations, which are regarded as being the most important ever held, were conducted in a larger hall than the previous sittings, which was crowded to suffocation.

The delegates to the Assembly and the general public were breathless with interest when Signor Salandra opened the proceedings by reading a letter attenuating the bombardment of Corfu and aspersing the conduct of the Corfu authorities, after which he delivered a lengthy statement, contending that as the murdered members of the mission were appointed by the Ambassadors' Conference, it was for the Conference and not for the League of Nations to decide the issue. He asserted that Greece had appealed to the League in order to escape her responsibilities for the barbarous act. Signor Salandra affirmed that the Italian Government have no intention of recognising the authority of the League to intervene. It was the Italian Government's irrevocable opinion that the Council of the League should not proceed with the affair.

Viscount Ishii proposed an adjournment till to-morrow.
Lord Robert Cecil agreed, but he asked that Articles X, XII and XV of the Covenant be read in French and English.

— CHEERS FOR LORD ROBERT CECIL.

When this was done Lord Robert Cecil remarked that these Articles were not merely contained in the Treaty of Versailles, but were also in the Treaties of Neuilly and St. Germain and the Trianon. If they were not taken into consideration, then the bases of present-day Europe would be shattered. (Cheers among the)

LATEST CABLES.

RAILWAY DISASTER AT HANOVER.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS COLLIDE.

Berlin, September 5th.
Ten persons were killed and fifteen injured in a collision between the Berlin to Amsterdam and Dresden to Amsterdam expresses near Hanover.
Two coaches on the Berlin to Amsterdam express were demolished.

STERLING ON NEW YORK DECLINING.

London, September 5th.
Sterling on New York has recently been steadily declining. Yesterday it touched 1/30 and closed at 4/51.

— U.S. IMMIGRANTS.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, September 5th.
The Immigration Commissioners have ordered the admission of the 1,800 immigrants who arrived promptly for the September quota (as enabled on September 3rd), but fined the transporting vessels \$200 gold each.

[The ground for refusal to admit the immigrants in the first instance was that the steamers were docked a few minutes before midnight on August 31st. The August quotas were exhausted. The Captains of the vessels maintained that they arrived immediately after midnight.]
— Ed., H. D. I.]

— EARLIER CABLES.

BAVARIAN MONARCHIST COUP DENIED.

Berlin, September 5th.
The *Chicago Tribune's* story announcing a Monarchist coup in Bavaria is denied. It is stated that doubtless it arose from the parade of a hundred thousand members of Bavarian defence organisations at Nuremberg on September 2nd on the anniversary of the French surrender of Sedan. The parade was watched by General Ludendorff, Admiral Von Scheer and many other prominent military officials of the old regime.

[A New York cable published yesterday stated:—"A report by the *Chicago Tribune* which up to the present has not been confirmed, announces a Monarchist coup in Bavaria. Fascists, numbering 400,000 and clad in their old-time uniforms, marched to Nuremberg, hoisted the Republican flag and hoisted the Kaiser's standard. It is said that they completely control the town."]

— DUTCH QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, September 5th.
A civic welcome was accorded the Queen and Prince Juliana on arrival at Amsterdam. The Burgomaster, reading an address after which the Royalties drove in state along a three mile route, the procession taking two hours. The entire City was lavishly decorated, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was remarkable. Representatives of several hundred Societies, carrying flags, lined the route and afterwards marched past the Royalties who were on the Palace balcony.

RUSSIAN CURRENCY CANCELLATIONS.

Moscow, September 5th.
The Government has decided to cancel the Czarist and Kerensky Currencies.

NEW AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE.

LAKEHURST (NEW JERSEY), Sept. 5th.
The great naval dirigible "Z.R.I." made a successful maiden flight of an hour and landed without mishap.

— MARKS!

London, September 5th.
Marks are down to between 105,000,000 and 110,000,000.

CHAMPION EQUINE CONTEST.

London, September 5th.
Following a conference at London, between Mr. B. Irish, owner, and Mr. B. Jarvis, trainer of Papyrus, and Mr. Fitzgerald, representing Major Belmont, the chairman of the American Jockey Club, to discuss the proposed match between Papyrus and an American horse, a statement has been issued declaring that the contest depends upon certain details, the chief of which concerns the transportation of Papyrus and the permission of the United States authorities to import English fodder for the horse.

public, which were immediately suppressed.

It was noticed that Signor Salandra and M. Politis had a friendly conversation before the proceedings began.

— EXPLANATION BY ITALIAN PREMIER.

Rome, September 6th.
Premier Mussolini, in a statement before the Cabinet, said: "As was to be expected, my declarations yesterday caused a certain commotion in Great Britain and at Geneva. Their purpose was to provoke a serious reflection on certain foreign elements who consented to the Greek attempt to change the pack of cards. Let us await the decision of the Council of the League of Nations. We are sure of our rights, and firm and tranquil in our conscience."

Anti-British articles continue in the Press in view of the attitude of Great Britain. The Socialist Signor Avanti alone opposes Signor Mussolini's attitude.

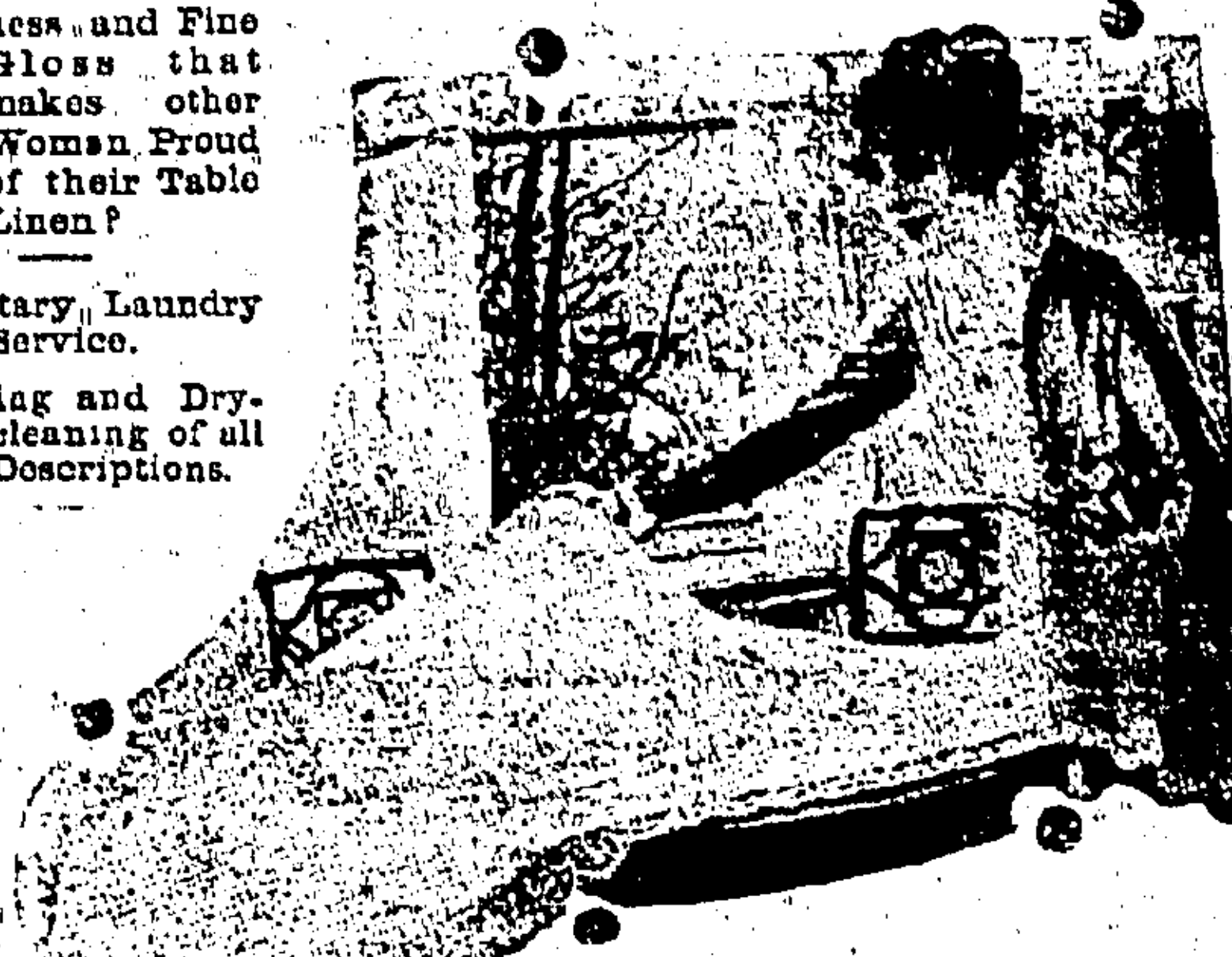
— SPLENDID NEWS.

Athens, September 5th.
The Prefecture at Corfu telegraphs that all Greek civil and police authorities have resumed duty.

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RUSSIA RUMINATING

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" WARNING.

Moscow, September 5th.

The newspapers here prophesy a change in the grouping of Powers in the Pacific which will be favourable to Russia.

HOME CRICKET.

London, September 5th.
H. D. G. Lovson-Gower's eleven defeated the West Indies team by four wickets. The visitors' scores were 110 and 125; Parkin took 5 wickets for 31 and Rhodes 4 for 27, both in the second innings. Lovson-Gower's eleven scored 218 (Tybirk contributing 97) and 114 (Francis taking 4 wickets).

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\$6.50. \$8.50 each.

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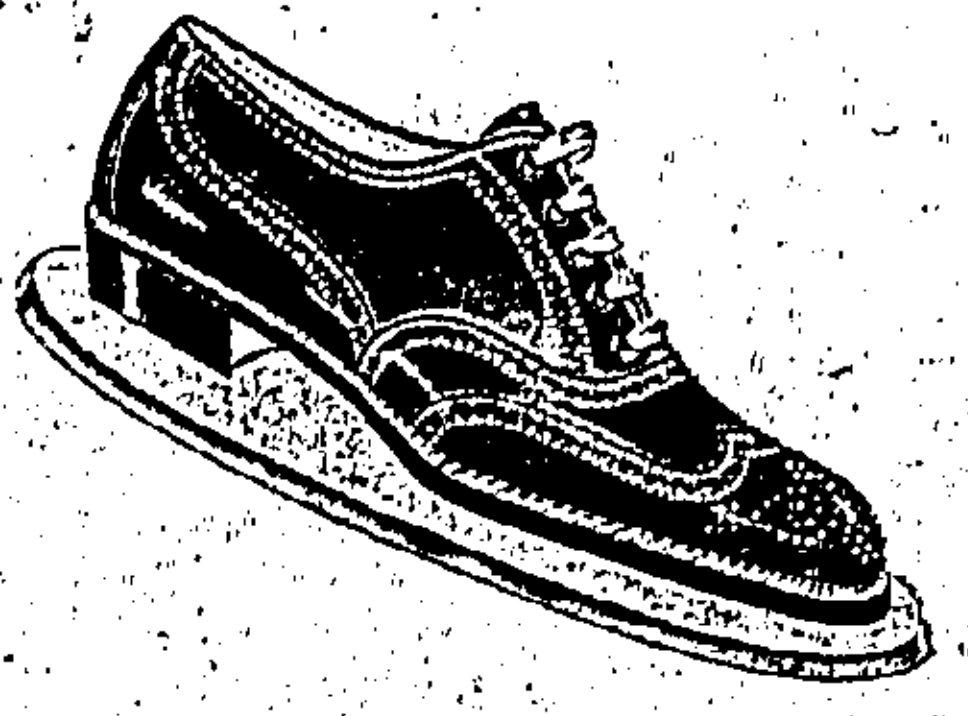
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HOTEL CHITS.

MOTION TO REPEAL THE LAW DEFEATED BY
ONE VOTE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir R. E. STUBBS, K.C.M.G.).
HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS (Major-General Sir JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. McF. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY, C.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).

Hon. Mr. H. T. CRESSY (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTWALL.

Hon. Mr. CHAI SIU-KI.

Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG.

Hon. Mr. A. R. LOVE.

Mr. S. B. B. McLELLERY (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved and signed.

SYMPATHY WITH JAPAN.

On the Council assembling.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said: I would ask leave of the Council to bring forward two motions of which it has not been possible to give notice. The motions relate to the terrible disaster which has occurred in Japan. The first motion runs as follows:—

"That this Council desires to express, in the name of the people of Hongkong, its heartfelt sympathy with the Japanese nation in the terrible disaster which has befallen the country."

I think on such an occasion the fewer words the better.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.: Sir, on behalf of the Unofficial members of this Council I desire to associate ourselves entirely with what has fallen from your Excellency.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK: Sir, On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce I desire to entirely associate the whole commercial community with the words which have fallen from your Excellency's lips.

Hon. Mr. R. H. KOTWALL: Sir, my Chinese colleagues and I respectfully beg to associate ourselves in the name of the Chinese community with the motion which has just been proposed by you.

The motion was carried.

DONATION OF \$250,000 VOTED.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The second motion I wish to propose naturally follows from the previous one. The expression of sympathy is something, but more than sympathy is needed in cases of this kind. The Japanese people need all the help their neighbours and friends can give them and the Council will agree with me that this is an occasion on which this Council should not be backward in showing its sympathy in a practical form. The help which we give should be given as quickly as possible and that is why I have not given any notice of this motion which I ask the Council to treat as a matter of urgency. I move:—

"That the Council approves the grant of the sum of a quarter of a million dollars for the relief of distress in Japan."

I would propose that the money be placed at the disposal of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which is in close touch with the Japanese Consul General and members of the Japanese Community here and will be able to make arrangements for its being spent to the best advantage. I understand that the opinion of the Japanese Consul is that supplies rather than money should be sent from the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.: Sir, on behalf of the Unofficial Members of this Council, whom I have had an opportunity of consulting on this matter, I desire to say that we heartily support the vote which has been proposed by Your Excellency and that we consider this is only due as a mark of the sympathy and goodwill of this Colony towards the Japanese nation.

The vote was unanimously approved.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, laid upon the table Financial Minutes Nos. 71 to 73 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, also laid upon the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 7) and moved that it be adopted.

The motion having been seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, was agreed to.

THE LIQUORS ORDINANCE AND CHITS.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.: Sir, I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name:—

"That in the opinion of the members of this Council, it is desirable that section 3 of the Liquors Ordinance, 1917, should be repealed."

This section, Sir, as I think is well known to hon. members, provides that, except in the case of persons who are residing in an hotel, it is necessary that cash shall be paid down in respect of any liquor which is not served in conjunction with a *bona-fide* meal for which a charge of not less than 50 cents can be reasonably made. When this measure was passed in this Council in the year 1917 it was opposed by some of the Unofficial Members, including myself. The first speaker in opposition was Mr. Stanley Dodwell, who pointed out very clearly that there was no necessity for such a measure; that, as a matter of fact, for some years past the sobriety of the men in this Colony had been steadily increasing, and I may add that a similar remark may be applied to the interval which has elapsed between the passing of the Ordinance in 1917 and the present day.

When this measure, Sir, was brought forward I had a difficulty—and the same difficulty I experience to-day—in seeing what possible good and useful object such a measure could be expected to serve. At that meeting the Attorney-General did not bring forward any reasons for the passing of this particular clause of the Liquors Ordinance, but left it to the hon. Colonial Secretary, Sir Claud Severn, to expound the reasons. On that occasion that hon. member produced a bag of chits for a sum of about three thousand dollars for drinks which had been served at a *way-side* hotel—the North Point Hotel, which has since been re-named the Ming Yuen Gardens. The Colonial Secretary, as part of his argument, suggested that, in view of this huge bag of chits, it would be an excellent thing to have this measure, which would bring comfort and happiness to every manager and hotel proprietor. It was, however, opposed at that time by the Hongkong Hotel and the King Edward Hotel, showing that they did not take the same view of the matter as was taken by the Colonial Secretary. Another point which, I think, was made was that some young man had got into difficulties in paying his drink chits and had to have his passage paid home. Well, Sir, with regard to that point, it seems to me almost ludicrous that, because one or two young men have given way to drink and got into difficulties, a considerable inconvenience should be inflicted upon all persons frequenting large establishments like the two hotels I have mentioned. It is like using a sledge-hammer to break a walnut. In fact, Sir, His Excellency the late Governor expressly disclaimed that there was any idea of passing such a section to stop drinking. I will quote his words: "The object of the Bill is not to stop drinking. The Colonial Secretary never said a word about that." Now, Sir, if the object of this section was in no shape or form to stop drinking, one really fails to see what object it had. It certainly has not succeeded in pleasing the hotels, certainly not the Hongkong Hotel. On the contrary, Sir, they consider it is a grave inconvenience to their business.

It is very difficult to see exactly how closely we are to interpret the phrase used in sub-section 23, section 3, of the 1917 Ordinance that liquor is to be consumed in conjunction with a *bona-fide* meal. Literally, it might mean that a man would have to swallow his drink with his mouth full. One does not know to what extent such a phrase may be carried. At all events, supposing a man who is a non-resident in the hotel is taking his friends to the theatre and giving a dinner in the hotel before the theatre, and that he wants to give them a cocktail before dinner. The dinner is, of course, to follow the cocktail, but apparently, to take a strict interpretation of this particular sub-section, the host would have to produce cash to pay for these drinks. I believe that is what is done as far as possible, but I believe it is not possible to fully carry it out in the hotel. Take another instance. The meal being finished the parties perhaps get a little tired of the dining-room and decide to go into the lounge and have their coffee, and if brandy is ordered to go with the coffee then, again, this question of cash payment comes in. Or, shifting the scene to the Repulse Bay Hotel, what is to happen there? People go out there to dance. Very often they dine there before they dance, or—as I have done myself—you dance with your dinner, or, in the words of the Ordinance, "in conjunction with" your dinner. If you want to give your guests a drink you have to start again with this cash business. This clause is particularly inconvenient when hotel proprietors have to deal with a native staff, and is, perhaps, also inconvenient when they have to deal with rather peppery customers who do not see why they should be compelled to produce cash as a certificate of good faith.

One has heard, Sir, a suggestion made that juniors in firms are allowed large credit for too large credit, in the hotels. That point will be dealt with by my hon. friend Mr. Holyoak, who will second this motion, and I think he will say that there is a considerable restriction placed upon clerks in firms not only for drinks but in respect to expenditure generally in the hotel. As I suggested at the time this Ordinance was introduced, Sir, it seems to me, that this legislation is practically useless. I do not honestly see that it could have any real effect. It seems to me an attempt, and a somewhat petty attempt, to interfere with the internal management of the hotels in this Colony.

I said just now it is absolutely ludicrous to suppose that, if a young man unfortunately takes to drink, this clause in the Ordinance will save him, for, apart from the hotel, you have places like clubs, and other places to which I need not more particularly refer, where men can get drinks by means of chits or without chits. It would be absurd to suggest that this clause in the Ordinance has had any appreciable effect on obtaining drink.

Now, to look at the matter from another angle, I do submit, Sir, having regard to what I have said, that it is an absurdity to bring in this measure to prevent hotels from suing for drinks.

It is covered already by the Act of George IV. known under the name of the "Tippelers' Act." But here, Sir, we have legislation passed to make this failing to ensure cash down for drinks served to non-residents in the hotel a criminal offence punishable with a fine of \$250—a criminal offence both for the hotel-keeper and the person who signs the chit. Surely, our Police in this Colony have plenty to do going about the Colony preventing or detecting serious crime instead of having to spend their time lounging about hotels trying to find gentlemen who sign chits for drinks though they are not resident in the hotel, with a view to instituting prosecutions. There is a way of serious crime in the Colony, and it is clear, also, that our Police, with the various duties they have to attend to, have quite enough to do. It is also clear, I submit, Sir, that no sufficient reason has been given for interfering in this way with the internal management of the hotels as to whether they shall or shall not accept chits from some man whom the manager may consider a perfectly solvent and reliable member of the community. I think, Sir, I have said quite enough to show that this section should be repealed, and my hon. friend the member for the Chamber of Commerce will be able, no doubt, to bring forward further reasons which I have not given. I beg to move the resolution standing in my name.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK: Your Excellency—It is fitting that I should first declare, in discussing the repeal of this section of the Ordinance, that I am interested to the extent that I am at present a Director of the Hongkong Hotel; but I trust that my reputation upon this honourable Council and in the public service in this Colony will acquit me of any desire to influence the Council in any arguments in favour of the Hotel. And, indeed, I have in connection with this matter, because I have, from the very first, been consistently opposed to this Ordinance.

In the year 1917 the late Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry May, approached me, as the then Chairman of the Hongkong Club, to support not only the passing of such an Ordinance as was then proposed, but also an enactment that would close the Club bar during certain hours of the day. Well, Sir, with due deference, at that time, I submitted that there was no necessity for it; that there was no case made out whatever. Indeed, as Chairman of the Club at that time I knew that the money which was being spent at the bar was an extremely small sum, and there was no justification for the arguments then presented. However, in deference to His Excellency's wishes, the matter was put before the Hongkong Club Committee and unanimously turned down at that time. Later this proposed Ordinance was laid before the Council. I regret that at that time I happened to be absent through ill-health in Japan, and was unable to oppose it as vigorously as I would have done had I been present, mainly and principally upon the grounds that it was an unnecessary interference—at that time unjustifiable and unnecessary—with the liberty of the subject in this Colony, but I was ably represented by the honourable member who was then acting for me, the Hon. Mr. Stanley Dodwell, who made a strong speech against the proposed enactment. We were distinctly told by His Excellency the Governor at that time that the object of the Bill was not to stop drinking, and, failing that, there was no justification whatever for passing the law. It was essentially, if there was any justification for it, a war measure. It was part of the D.O.R.A. Act at Home. It was born of a desire, perhaps a sentimental desire, to share in the sacrifices we all shared in at Home, and, through the sacrifices, perhaps contribute more largely to war charities which existed in this Colony, and to national needs. But honourable members of the Council and your Excellency, through having perused the records of this Colony since you arrived, will agree, I think, that in no part of the Empire were war charities more substantially and fully supported than in this Colony, and that in no part of the world so far as the British Empire goes, and certainly not here, could an accusation of excessive drinking be made. There was no justification at all for passing the Ordinance. If it was a war measure there is the more

reason for repealing it at the present moment, because the justification for it, if there was any, no longer obtains. It was distinctly unfair in its results, because it discriminated between the man in the street and the man in the Club. The very people against whom, I understand, the Ordinance was mainly levelled were able immediately to transfer their support, if they needed to do so and wished to do so, to any one of the many clubs, and obtain whatever credit they wished. Therefore, I submit that to the man in the street it was grossly unfair and a piece of discriminatory legislation, and I submit further that it was impracticable in its operation and is to-day.

It is an absurdity that in a Colony like this to-day you should be able to dine in comfort in one room and that, either because the room is hot or that you do not particularly like the man sitting next to you, you desire to have a cup of coffee in the lounge in the immediate precincts you pass from the possibility of being an honest law-abiding citizen to that of a law-breaking citizen, with criminal responsibilities both to the Hotel and yourself. I submit that that ought not to be.

The charge has more than once been levelled at the Hotel—I am speaking as a Director and an answering the charge—that the Hotel system has unwisely encouraged expenditure on the part of the junior. Now, Sir, I wish to categorically state that not only has the Hotel not suffered as a matter of actual revenue from the enactment of this Ordinance, and therefore from that point of view it is unnecessary to repeal, but, further than that, it positively and absolutely refuses to give credit of more than \$25 to any junior of any accredited firm in this place. Therefore, I do not think it can be justly accused in these circumstances of encouraging undue credit and therefore encouraging undue expenditure of money. I submit that the law as it at present stands it is impossible to carry out any hotel in this Colony in jeopardy of unconsciously breaking this Ordinance, and the Hotel also for accepting a chit. It is a reasonable law that any hotel in the place should be authorised to accept a chit which is really a carry-over from a dinner chit, and there should be no breaking of the law in consequence of that. For this reason I defend the motion of my honourable friend, the Senior Unofficial Member, and I feel that your Excellency in regard to this legislation will not go so far as to use the Official majority. I suggest that if your Excellency is unable to accept the whole of this resolution, will, at any rate, consider the possibility of amending the Ordinance so that it covers the points I have raised and refers only to the public bars of hotels, which will make the practice more workable; will make the practice more workable; it is, as I think your Excellency will admit, the sincere desire of the hotel I represent to be a Director of, to fulfil the law, and I think they have proved it, but I know that, under the present law, it is almost impossible to do so.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: As late as an hour ago, Sir, I had not the intention of speaking on this motion. I do so with some diffidence and with no overwhelming conviction. But I have had considerable experience of the working of the chit system and perhaps I am in a position to sound a word of warning as to the possible results. I have been looking up the report of the Council, at which I was present, when Mr. Stanley Dodwell, I cannot compare myself with the Hon. Mr. Dodwell and the Hon. Mr. Pollock in most things, but of one thing I know in much as they do, and that is the question of drinking in bars. I do not claim that advantage over the honourable member who has moved this motion; but I do claim to have had a wide experience with this chit system. My first introduction to it was in my undergraduate days in Oxford when I proffered 2s. 3d. for a tin of Craven tobacco and was met with the request that I should put my money back in my pocket, and have it put down in the book. That was when I was eighteen years old. I thought it was most generous of him to let me put it down. I let him put down more items, with the result that, later on, I found I had very heavy bills, which I could not possibly have met if I had tried to pay each as I went along. Later when I came to this Colony, I had further experience. We were all very impecunious in those days and by the 15th of the month we had not any cash at all. We then proceeded to look round for some favoured friend who had \$10 to lend and some of us, I am afraid, got to know the firms' comrades, with the result that one or two men went out. They were unable to meet their debts and had to leave the Colony. This was undoubtedly due to the chit system generally, the signing of credit for anything and everything, and it seems to me that unless some good ground can be put forward as to why this Ordinance is bad, there is not sufficient reason for interfering with it. The Hotels apparently are the protagonists in asking for its repeal. Why? Why should they object to receiving cash? If you go to the Trocadero or the Ritz in London do they ask you to sign chits for your drinks, or do they here, when you go to pay your bill, say "Please pay the cheque next quarter"? Why should they object in this case? One argument put forward was the difficulty in connection with the "boys." That is a very old story, and the more fact that it is urged that this cash payment should not be compulsory points to the conclusion that the sale of drink must be larger under the credit than under the cash system, and so, Sir, as I understand, you are asking members of the Council permission to vote on the wish on this question, I, as a matter of personal opinion, propose to vote against it.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said: The matter, as the hon. member of the motion has said, is one of internal management of the hotel and its clients and I consider that it is one in which two opinions are possible. I think that we do not wish to go beyond the general view of the community, and I, therefore, ask every member of the Council to vote in accordance with his own proper judgment in the matter. But I should like to detain the Council for a few minutes in expressing my personal views of what the proper judgment in such a case should be. I am not sure that if we were starting with a clear field I should have proposed putting such a clause into the law; but the clause is there. It certainly has done no harm. I have searched with open eyes and listened with an open mind to hear any shadow of reason put forward for repealing it. My eye falls on the remark of Mr. Shewan—

that the arguments of Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Pollock are very bad indeed and require the support of two solicitors in this Colony to help them out.

Substitute Mr. Holyoak for Mr. Dodwell, who was representing him at the moment, I take leave to subscribe to the sentiments of Mr. Shewan. We have not heard the semblance of real argument. You talk about inconvenience. What is the inconvenience in carrying about a certain number of notes or a certain amount of coin in your pocket? We all had to do it in England, and it is much more inconvenient to do it there because the coins are larger. Mr. Pollock painted a terrible picture of a gentleman who was giving a party previous to going to a theatre and finds himself a criminal because he has wandered from the dining room to the lounge and desires to drink brandy with his coffee. I suggest to the hon. member that there is an alternative course, and that is that he take the brandy in his coffee into the lounge without paying for it. We do exactly the same in England. I don't know of any hotel in any part of the world, except perhaps in Hongkong, which would accept chits in payment from persons who are not residents in the hotel. I confess I have signed chits myself in Eastern hotels—but that was because I had forgotten to bring my money with me. The argument that persons who are prevented from drinking in hotels will drink more than is good for them in the clubs is not a sound one. Mr. Shewan again says—

"The argument that a person will leave hotels and go to clubs for drink is all nonsense. The men who frequent the bars of hotels are not the men who belong to the clubs at all."

If that is so the persons who are affected are not the members of clubs, and even if the theory, as a correct one, which Mr. Shewan says he thinks it is not, I think a club may be trusted to see that its members do not habitually imbibe more than is good for them. I question, with all respect to the Directors of the Hotel Company, whether the Hotel has quite the same interest in this matter as a club, and I cannot avoid feeling that the reason why the Hotel is anxious for the repeal of this Ordinance is because they think that people will drink more if they can sign chits than if they have to pay cash. Personally I am absolutely certain it is the case. I confess I should like to see the chit system abolished altogether. I should like to say that I agree with Sir Henry May that the policy is altogether thoroughly bad. As hon. members are aware I am not a teetotaler, and do not wish to persuade others to be, but I do not hesitate to say that I think the average man drinks a great deal more than he really needs, and he would certainly drink less if he had on each occasion when he was standing drinks at the club or bar to produce cash. My own feeling is that I always feel somewhat reluctant to take a drink when I see that the man has to produce the money for it out of his own pocket, but, on the other hand, if I see a person signing for it, it leaves me cold. When one hears the favourite American phrase "May I buy you a drink?" that puts it at once on a cold cash basis, which makes one inclined to say "No." In the other case where you go into a club, call the "boy" to take orders and sign a chit, there is no such feeling of modesty.

I started life in the East rather later than Mr. Fletcher and I cannot say that I was ever in the unfortunate financial position he referred to, but I have had a good deal to do with young men in the public service and mercantile community and I have seen many a good man go wrong because of the chit system. I think that even if a man is not spending or drinking too much it is extremely unsatisfactory he should be in the habit of running up bills without knowing what his position should be. It is important for him to know more or less how he stands, and I think the general extension of credit for anything is bad, and more especially is it bad in the case of drink. The hon. Mr. Holyoak informs us that the Hongkong Hotel rigidly restricts its credit in the case of the younger members of firms here, but he does not, I think, conceive that that does not help his argument. If it is interference with the liberty of the subject to ask a tipster to pay cash for his liquor after dinner is it not equally interference with the liberty of the subject to restrict the employer's credit to 25s. And what happens when the employer has reached the limit of his credit? He either goes without drink or has to pay for it. If he pays cash for it, why cannot he pay cash all along instead of previously running up a debt? I have glanced through the solicitors' letters which appear in *Hansard* in 1917 to find good reasons for their objection to the taking of cash. All I can find is some suggestion that it is difficult to control their servants. "We would point out that not only will our clients' revenue considerably decrease but their expenses will be much greater owing

to the necessity—first of having to pay higher salaries to all servants employed in the Hotel, who under the provisions of the proposed Bill would be in the position of receiving cash payments, and, secondly, of having to obtain guarantees as to the integrity of such servants." Well, gentlemen, we are used to seeing many *in parte* statements made in lawyers' letters, but I confess I have seldom seen a document which contained such an absolutely *ad libitum* statement as that. Are the Chinese, I may ask, a less honest race than any other in the world? The servants take cash already and all the law requires is that they should take a little more cash.

Then there is another point. I have been advancing this argument on moral grounds, but there is the financial argument. If the practice of the signing of chits is encouraged, your drinks will cost you more or the prices will not be reduced as they should. It is perfectly obvious that when drinks are signed for, largely and widely, up to the figure of 25s by juniors and up to any figure by other people, there must be a fairly considerable amount of bad debts. Do you suppose, gentlemen, the Hongkong Hotel bears those bad debts? It does not. You and I and the people who pay cash, or cash their chits pay for it in higher prices. Even if they are not bad debts the Hotel is out of this money for an appreciable length of time—a month at least—and there is loss of interest on the money which has to be made up. How is it made up? It is made up from our pockets. Both economically and morally, the system is unsound, and I trust, gentlemen, to carry you with me.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I have a right to reply, but I would ask your Excellency to allow the hon. Mr. Holyoak to reply instead.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Certainly. Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: The main point of my argument, Sir, was referred to in the first argument I advanced, that this Ordinance is unjust in the sense that it distinctly penalises one section of the community against the rest. I am entirely with you that if the chit system as a whole could be abolished it would be a good thing for the Colony, but to legislate for one particular section of the community and not for another is distinctly unjust. Nothing that has been said or may be said can controvert that. The argument you used, Sir, as to the large profit on drinks would be equally true, and is true, of any club in the Colony. The credit system has existed as long as the Colony has existed, and it will not be abolished by any piece of legislation such as this. You cannot make men moral either by law or the enactment of Hongkong Ordinances, neither will you make them give up signing chits. The Chinese shops offer a much larger credit than can be obtained in hotels. It is mainly on the ground that it is a discrimination between the man in the street and the members of clubs that, even if I were not a member of the Board of Directors, I would protest against this piece of discrimination legislation. It does discriminate between the man who can go into an hotel and can obtain credit if the hotel company will give it to him and the man who wanders into an adjacent club and can sign for drinks to any amount until the chit says his credit is exhausted and can no longer be allowed.

Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE: I happen to be a Director of the Hongkong Hotel. His Excellency was understood to say that the hon. member would be out of order in speaking at that stage. On a show of hands His Excellency said: "I think the 'Noes' have it." This being challenged a vote was taken with the following result: For the Motion: Hon. Mr. Lowe, Hon. Mr. Lang, Hon. Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Hon. Mr. Kotewall, Hon. Mr. Holyoak, and Hon. Mr. Pollock—6 votes. Against: The Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary—7 votes. The motion was therefore defeated.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: I should like if I may, to take this opportunity to say that if the hon. Mr. Holyoak will make any suggestions which will remove the inconveniences of which the Hotel complains while at the same time, not opening the door too wide to the extension of the chit system I shall be very happy to discuss the matter with him.

Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK: I am quite sure, Sir, the Hotel has no desire to evade the law, and it asks for the support of the Council in its attempts not to do so.

Hon. Mr. LOWE: Sir, may I, under rule 32, give notice of my intention to lay upon the table a statement of the grounds of my dissent at the next Council meeting?

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Will you, if possible, supply it to the Clerk of Councils before the next Council meeting?

WAR MEMORIAL NURSING HOME.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Trustees of the War Memorial Nursing Home. He said: It is a formal Bill intended to incorporate the trustees of the proposed War Memorial Nursing Home in order to enable them to hold immovable property in perpetual succession. The Bill follows the usual form of the Incorporation Ordinances. It is not proposed to regulate in any way the internal affairs of the corporation, but to leave that to the discretion of the trustees for the time being. There is one limitation on the power of the trustees to alter the constitution, inserted with the consent of the present trustees. It is that so long as the trustees of the Granville Sharp estate contribute to the Nursing Home the trustees of the Estate shall be trustees of the corporation. I beg to move the first reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

FRAUDULENT TRANSFERS OF BUSINESSES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to prevent certain fraudulent transfers of business. He said: This Bill, Sir, is explained fairly fully in the "Objects and Reasons" and I don't think I need cover the ground again in exactly the same way. I think it may be of some assistance to the understanding of this Bill if I approach the matter from another point of view. The Bill contemplates the giving of certain notices. That notice is given by advertisement in the *Gazette* and in two Chinese newspapers, and the notice is not deemed to be complete until the expiration of one month from the publication of these advertisements. The transfers as affected by the Bill may be divided into four classes. In the first place, the notices are given at least one month before the actual transfer. In that case no liability at all attaches to the transferee under the Ordinance. In the second class of case, the notice is given not less than one month before transfer. In the third class of case, notice is given after the actual transfer. In both those cases the transferee becomes liable for the obligation of the transferor and that obligation continues until the expiration of one month from the publication of the notice. If during that period proceedings are commenced against the transferee to enforce payment of the transferor's liability, the obligation of the transferee remains until those legal proceedings are terminated. In the fourth class of case the notice is not given at all. In that case I take it the obligation of the transferee continues until it is determined in accordance with the Statute of Limitations. There is one point in which the Bill has been amended and altered from its form as originally drafted and submitted to the Chambers of Commerce, and that is in sub-clause 4 of clause 3. The original draft of the Bill made the *Gazette* conclusive evidence against both the transferor and the transferee of the statement contained in the notice. That appeared to the Government to be too drastic and the clause merely provides that the notice should be prima facie evidence. As I say in the "Objects and Reasons" Sir, this Bill is in the nature of an experiment. It is an attempt to meet particular people, who have increased very much in recent years, and one may express the hope that it will not only check the evil but will lead to some possible good.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE VACCINATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to vaccination. The motion was agreed to.

The Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. With reference to clause 21 of sub-section 2 the hon. Mr. POLLOCK said, the burden should be placed upon the guardian and not on the pupil. It was obvious that some pupils were quite young. The hon. member moved the insertion of words to give effect to his suggestion.

His EXCELLENCY: It has just occurred to me that in some of the schools of the Colony there are pupils over the age of 21, and they are therefore not subject to the control of guardians.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Perhaps the Director of Education can tell us. The Director of Education: There are very few over the age of 21. The enormous majority of pupils are between the ages of 5 and 14, and it seems to me extraordinary legislation if they are to be held before magistrates for failings under this ordinance and fined \$250 or sentenced to six months' imprisonment. I don't think we should pass a law which could only be reasonable so long as it is not enforced.

His EXCELLENCY: The clause is amended to put the onus on the guardian. I was merely thinking that there may be some pupils over the age of 21 who are liable for their own crimes. Possibly the cases are so rare that it is not worth while providing for them. (To the Director of Education): What is your experience?

The Director of Education: They can only be found in one or two of the biggest schools. When there are vaccination campaigns the practice is to send round an intimation to the headmasters, and there has never been any trouble. The trouble, if any, may occur in the private vernacular schools where the children are quite small.

The amendment proposed by the hon. Mr. POLLOCK was accepted, and with one or two other slight verbal amendments, the Bill passed through Committee.

On Council resuming the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the publication of an edition of the Ordinances of the Colony to be known as "The Ordinances of Hongkong, 1841-1933" and to repeal the Statute Law (New Revised Edition) Ordinance, 1911.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was considered clause by clause in Committee and passed through without amendment.

On Council resuming the third reading of the Bill having been formally moved, and seconded was agreed to, and the Bill passed accordingly.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE FLEET.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

The second meeting of the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Committee was held at the Chamber of Commerce last evening. Mr. G. T. Edkins presided over an attendance consisting of the hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, the hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. T. G. Weall, Mr. N. L. Watson, Mr. R. Sutherland (representing the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce); the hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, the hon. Mr. Chau Siu Ki, Mr. Wong Ping Sun, and Mr. Ho Kwong (representing the Tung Wah Hospital Authorities and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce); Messrs. T. Nishiyama, Y. Tautsumi, K. Shima, I. Kawaguchi, and S. Okubo (representing the Japanese community); and Mr. D. K. Blair (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Commodore had received a cable from the Commander-in-Chief instructing him to get H.M.S. *Amphure* ready for despatch at the earliest possible moment and to procure all medical stores available.

It was agreed to co-operate in this, and large purchases by the Committee were authorised.

A message had been received from Kobe that 5,000 tons of flour had been placed at the disposal of the Relief Authorities by the American Government, and the Committee decided, accordingly, to take this fact into consideration in devoting cargoes of flour to Japan.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that, thanks to assistance by Mr. R. Sutherland, refrigerating space had been secured on the *President Grant* for a shipment of frozen meat.

Mr. R. SUTHERLAND said that Mr. Morton, Manager of the Shipping Board, had directed that space must be placed at the disposal of the Committee, though this involved cancellation of very big contracts.

It was decided to send a letter of thanks to Mr. Morton.

It was agreed to order 10,000 lbs of biscuits from Messrs. M. Y. Sun and to ship them as they were available; also 250 cases of margarine offered at cost price by the Dairy Farm Company.

The CHAIRMAN announced that, in addition to the Hongkong Government's vote of \$250,000, he was able to announce that the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had voted a contribution of \$50,000. (Applause.)

It was decided to appoint the hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen honorary treasurer of the fund, subscriptions to which should be addressed to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided to send a cable to Admiral Leveson at Shanghai offering full co-operation.

It was decided to inform the Shanghai and Kobe Chambers of Commerce of details of local relief work in order to avoid overlapping.

This concluded the business.

[A BULLETIN.]

A bulletin issued by the Committee states:—

The British Consul-General at Kobe wired for a shipment of frozen beef, mutton and poultry. Enquiries of the Dairy Farm Co. elicited that there is no mutton or poultry available. The Company offered 50,000 lbs. of beef at 23 cents per lb.—a price which represents a contribution by the Company to the Relief Fund of \$11,500. Negotiations through Mr. R. Sutherland have secured refrigerated space on the *President Grant*, sailing to-morrow.

The Dairy Farm Co. have offered the Committee 250 50-lb. cases of margarine at 45 cents per lb. (cost price).

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: I beg to report that the Finance Committee have now approved of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of One million five hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ninety-four Dollars and seventy-eight Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1932. I move accordingly that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER: I beg to second that.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill passed accordingly.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

His EXCELLENCY: The Council stands adjourned till this day week at 2.30.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

OPUM POTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Opium, Packing Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$12,000 for opium pots. The trouble in South China has sent up the price very considerably and this vote is solely on that account. Approved.

FIRE HOSE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Fire Brigade, Other Charges, Hosiery.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$12,000 but they have ordered rubber lined hose, which has a longer life, and exchange is less, also, than when the estimate was framed. Approved.

BATHING COSTUMES

NEW STYLES & COLOURINGS



THE LATEST FROM AMERICA IN WOOL, SILK, COTTON & WOOL.

ALSO

A NEW SELECTION OF SMART BATHING CAPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COTYS'

Parisian Perfume Essences.

Emeraude, Origan, Ambre-Antique, Jasmin & Lilas, etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

ENGLISH RECORDS

EXPECTED.

YES! WE HAVE NO BANANAS

FOX-TROT AND SONG.

"MUSIC BOX" REVUE ... SELECTION

"BRIGHTER LONDON" ...

"LITTLE NELLIE KELLY" ...

"THE MERRY WIDOW" ...

ETC.

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 346.

FRENCH SILK FOULARDS

NAVY AND WHITE
BLACK AND WHITE

BROCADED
CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN A FRETTY RANGE OF COLOURS

SATIN CHARMANTE

IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the **YUEN TUNG RECREATION CLUB** will be held on **SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1923**, at the **V.R.C. BARR** (by courtesy of the Committee) commencing at 2 p.m. Sharp.
M. F. BAPTISTA,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1253]

RUGGER.

A **MEETING** will be held in the **HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION**, on **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1923**, at 5.15 p.m. All Persons interested in Rugby Football are requested to be present.
[1270]

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,
WEST POINT.

SERVICES in the above Church will be resumed from **SUNDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER, 1923**.
[1272]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

A **COMBINED MEETING** of MEMBERS will be held at the **GUILD'S OFFICE**, **SALMONS HOUSE**, on **SUNDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1923**, at 10 a.m. To consider the Draft of Proposed Franchise Regulations.
T. T. LAURENSEN, O.C.C.,
W. J. STOKES, M.E.C.E.,
Branch Secretaries.
[1276]

IN THE MATTER OF THE BAPTISTA
YORK & CO., LTD.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF FIRST
MEETING.

IN Pursuance of Section 181 (1) of the Companies Ordinance 1911, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the **FIRST MEETING** of CREDITORS in the above matter will be held at 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, the 29th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1923**, at **TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON**.
D. M. VIEIRA,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1923. [1282]

THE SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER
CO. (1922) LTD.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, **ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, WATERLOO ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG**, on **TUESDAY, the 17th SEPTEMBER, 1923**, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the Year ended 30th April, 1923, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **Tuesday, the 11th September, 1923**, until **Tuesday, the 18th September, 1923**, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1281]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"KARMAHA".

ARRIVED HONGKONG on 6th SEPTEMBER, 1923.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID,
ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at quayside in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1269]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"ELVERIO"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Sept., 1923, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 17th September, 1923, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th September, 1923, at 10 a.m.
No fire insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1271]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
NOTICE.

OWNERS AND DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES are hereby notified that on and after the 5th inst., **GARDEN ROAD** from its Junction with **MACDONNELL ROAD** and **ROBINSON ROAD** to its Junction with **GLENEALY** will be **CLOSED** until further Notice.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1923. [1277]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
MATRICULATION SENIOR LOCAL AND
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will begin on **MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1923**. Forms of entry and copies of Regulations and Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar. Each Entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the statutory fees on or before the 15th SEPTEMBER, as follows:—
Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations... \$15 H.K. Currency.
Junior Local Examination... \$10 H.K. Currency.
Candidates offering more than seven subjects in the Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations, and more than eight in the Junior Local Examination, will be charged an additional fee of \$1 for each subject so offered.
The following Scholarships and Prizes, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination:—
(1) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £50 per annum open to British subjects only.
(2) One President of China Scholarship of the value of \$400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.
(3) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Boys.
(4) One Hongkong Government Scholarship of the value of \$1,000 per annum, open to Candidates from all Hongkong Schools for Girls.
(5) Four Montagu French Prizes, two of \$50 and two of \$25.
Bound copies of Examination Papers, set at 1st Examination, can be obtained from the Registrar, Price \$1.00 per set.
JOHN T. HOLMAN,
Acting Registrar.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1923. [1278]

LOST.

A Gold Four-Link BRACELET set with Diamonds, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, in Victoria or at the E.A.S.M.A. Beach at Stonecutters Island. If found, return to AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. Suitable Reward.
[1280]

OFFICES TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES in No. 1, DUNDRELL STREET, 4 Rooms on Top Floor, Use of Office.
Apply—
Box No. YG.
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.
[1294]

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY Taken over the Business of the **EXTENSIVE SHIPPING CO.** of 16, Des Vaux Road Central. All Accounts against the a/c. "SUN ON" must be presented to me not later than the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1923.
J. M. GUTIERREZ, Jr.
[1290]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Business of the **EXTENSIVE SHIPPING CO.** has THIS DAY been Transferred to Mr. J. M. GUTIERREZ, Jr. All Accounts against the above named Company to be presented to Mr. J. M. GUTIERREZ, Jr., before the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1923.
J. M. GUTIERREZ, Jr.
D. A. CALDWELL,
LAWYER.
[1290]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. **WONG KAM CHUNG** has been duly authorized by the Board of Directors of the **KAM HING KNITTING CO. LTD.**, to act as Manager of the Company during the absence of Mr. **WONG KAM FUK**, the Manager thereof.
KAM HING KNITTING CO. LTD.
Per **WONG KAM FUK**,
Manager.
[1263]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1923.
Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after **TUESDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER, 1923**, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The **REGISTER OF SHARES** of the Company, will be **CLOSED** from the 7th September, 1923, until the 18th September, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1923. [1293]

MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE POST OF MEDICAL OFFICER in the Port of CHUNGKING, China, is shortly falling vacant. Enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, **THE BRITISH MARITIME COUNCIL, CHUNGKING**.
[1221]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE THIRD YEARLY DRAWING of 30 DEBENTURES (1920-1921-1922) of the **HONGKONG CLUB**, Payable on **SATURDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, 1923**, will be held in the **CLUB HOUSE** at 11 o'clock, a.m. on **SATURDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, 1923**.
Bearing of Delegates are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
A. H. ABAS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1923. [1219]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 2514 for 30 Shares numbered 55303 to 55332; Certificate No. 4817 for 25 Shares numbered 90851 to 90875; and Certificate No. 4820 for 8 Shares numbered 2403 to 2410 all registered in the Name of **GEORGE HOYES** have been **LOST** or **DESTROYED**, and should these Certificates be produced to the Company before the 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1923. [1175]

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL DE
L'INDO-CHINE.APPEL D'OFFRES
(LOCATION)

LE GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL de **L'INDO-CHINE** française recueille des offres de l'immeuble qu'il possède à **SHAMEN** (ancien Bureau des Postes), comprenant:—
1°—Un vaste bâtiment à étage situé sur le quai à l'intersection de la rivière de Canton et du canal qui sépare la concession française de la cité chinoise, composé au rez-de-chaussée de sept pièces dont une de 15 mètres sur 7 mètres et à l'étage de sept pièces, d'un office et d'un cabinet à toilette.
2°—des dépendances composées: au rez-de-chaussée de 2 cuisines et de 3 petites chambres; au premier étage de 3 chambres de boys.
Les offres de location seront reçues au Consulat de France à Canton, jusqu'au 30 Septembre à 5 heures de l'après-midi.
Canton, le 9 Août 1923.
LE CONSUL DE FRANCE.
G. GOUBULT.
[1168]

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL DE
L'INDO-CHINE FRANCAISE.APPEL D'OFFRES
(ACHAT)

LE GOUVERNEMENT GENERAL de **L'INDO-CHINE** française recueille des offres d'achat de l'immeuble qu'il possède à **SHAMEN**—Canton (ancien bureau des Postes), comprenant:—
1°—un vaste bâtiment à étage situé sur le quai à l'intersection de la rivière de Canton et du canal qui sépare la concession française de la cité chinoise, composé au rez-de-chaussée de sept pièces dont une de 15 mètres sur 7 mètres et à l'étage de sept pièces, d'un office et d'un cabinet à toilette.
2°—des dépendances composées: au rez-de-chaussée de 2 cuisines et de 3 petites chambres; au premier étage de 3 chambres de boys.
3°—le terrain sur lequel sont situés ces bâtiments et ses dépendances, d'une superficie de 681 mètres carrés environ, inscrit sous le No. 6 du plan cadastral, le dit terrain détenu par le Gouvernement Général de l'Indochine en vertu d'un bail emphytéotique qui prendra fin le 23 Juin 1928.
Les offres d'achat seront reçues au Consulat de France à Canton jusqu'au 30 Septembre 1923 à 5 heures de l'après-midi.
Canton, le 9 Août 1923.
LE CONSUL DE FRANCE.
G. GOUBULT.
[1165]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
the 11th, 12th and 13th, September, 1923, at **H.M. NAVAL YARD** Hongkong, and at **KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT**, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m. within an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 p.m. of
OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,
i.e.,
Comprising—
Life Boats, Dingies, Whalers, Electrical and Wireless Telegraphy Fittings, Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Life Rafts, Life Jackets and Belts, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Blankets, Curtains, Canvas, India Rubber and Metallic Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Woollen and Linen Bags, Old Asbestos, Old Cork, Old Iron and Steel, Old Brass, Copper, Lead and Gun Metal, Copper and Brass Tubes, Coal Sacks, Wood, Iron and Gun Metal Blocks, Lamps, Gauges, Steel Tubes, Old Steel Wire Ropes, Mineral Oil, Chain Cable, Drilling, Slotting and Grinding Machines, Lathes, Planes and Cutter Engines, Tables, Compasses, Clocks, Iron Drums, Fold up Laboratories, Old Packing Cases, Packing Boards, Old Casks, and a large quantity of Fire Bar Iron, etc.

Lots may be inspected on Monday, the 10th September, 1923.

Also **SALE** of Old and Surplus Victualing Stores at Kowloon on **FRIDAY, 14th September**.

Comprising—
Unserviceable Provisions, Rabbit, Raisins, Clothing and Mess Gear.
Terms of Sale—As detailed in Catalogue.

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, August, 1923. [1217]

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR
& SONS, LTD.
PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment
to His Majesty
The King.

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.AWARDED 50 GOLD AND
PRIZE MEDALS.

THE VICTORIA VAT

The very finest old
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of
Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.
PHONE 616.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—At the French Convent, on September 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. DAVIES, son. [1273]

ONE—At Kowloon, Amoy, on September 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. ONE, a son. [1273]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. T. A. CALLAGH and family desire to express their sincere thanks to all friends for sympathy in their sad bereavement and to those who sent wreaths and attended the funeral. [1285]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1923.

JAPAN'S SORROW.

The more we learn of the great calamity in Japan—the wide range of the earthquake's destructive force, its appalling toll of human life, and the incalculable monetary losses entailed by this sudden reduction of great and prosperous cities to immense masses of ruins, the more must public sympathy throughout the world be accentuated and the impulse to help in alleviating distress stimulated.

In these days of growing international relationships we naturally expect to see the nations of the world looking as it were to the assistance of a sister nation in such dire distress. The spontaneous offers which came from the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and other countries having the means in the Far East of giving ready practical assistance, were naturally to be counted upon.

At no time in the world's history has it been possible to say more truly than today that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and wherever Relief Funds have been opened there is sure to be a ready and a generous response. We scarcely needed to be informed by cable that the world-wide manifestations of sympathy and the offers of practical help which have been forthcoming from many quarters are deeply appreciated in Japan. Especially gratifying must have been the prompt subscription of fifty thousand yen by the foreign

community of Kobe, and the knowledge that in Hongkong, as well as in Shanghai the communities are manifesting an eagerness to render all the practical help in their power; for these great entrepôts of Eastern trade are in a position to furnish to Japan a great deal, in the form of food supplies especially, of which she stands in urgent need. We are quite sure that the voting of a quarter of a million dollars by the Legislative Council yesterday as a practical expression of "the Colony's sympathy" will be approved by all sections of the community.

Every reader of the reports from Japan must be struck by the prompt and masterly action taken by the Japanese authorities to cope with a situation which has no parallel in the history of the world. We are so accustomed in the East to exhibitions of masterly inactivity in the presence of great natural calamities, which, in China, usually take the form of food and famine, that the resolute, business-like measures so promptly taken in Japan stand out in contrast as a striking proof of the efficiency of the national organisation. In China the initiative, and indeed the main burden, of coping with the distress caused by a wide-spread calamity has usually devolved on some foreign organisation, as, for instance, the International Famine Relief organisation which did such splendid work in relief of the millions who suffered from the famine and floods which a couple of years ago blighted four of the most populous provinces of Northern China. By way of contrast, we see in Japan the Government immediately proclaiming an Emergency Act under which they are able to commandeer in any part of the country food and other things essential to the relief of the hundreds of thousands of people who have so suddenly been rendered destitute by this devastating earthquake. Martial law has been declared in the two ruined cities in order that any tendency to looting and disorder may be checked, and the military are in control, directing relief and the reconstruction of communications, water and electric light supplies, while the whole resources of the Japanese Navy are employed in alleviating distress.

Warships supplement the services of ships of the mercantile marine, which have been freely placed by the shipping companies—foreign as well as Japanese—at the call of the Authorities to convey food and drinking water, lumber and the many other things for which there is urgent demand. The cost is a secondary consideration. The Government is prepared to pay for what it commandeers, but Japan is not such a wealthy country that she can afford to dispense with the monetary assistance which the great calamity prompts every civilised people in the world to offer as a token of their sympathy.

Moreover, the destruction of great stocks of merchandise of every description, and the ruin of many great manufacturing and commercial enterprises within the radius of the twenty thousand square miles wrecked by the earthquake must inevitably leave Japan's exchequer the poorer by reason of the dislocation and curtailment of her trade and commerce for a long time to come. Nothing, however, is more certain than that this "grave setback" to Japan's national prosperity will presently serve to stimulate the people to national recuperative effort which will be well in keeping with the remarkable resolution and enterprise that have marked the nation's history in the past fifty or sixty years, and Japan is well assured that her effort in this direction will have the sympathy and active support of all who now condole with her in her national sorrow.

Information has been received by the Government that quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hongkong has been withdrawn by Tientsin and Chinwangtao.

At St. John's Cathedral, the collection on Sunday morning next at 11 a.m. will be for the relief of the sufferers in Japan.—Adv.

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Services will be resumed on Sunday next. There will be Holy Communion at 8 a.m., and Choral Eucharist at 11 a.m.—Adv.

A Chinese youth aged nineteen fell from the roof of No. 19, Fat Hing Street, on Wednesday. He was severely injured and was conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Owing to Mr. J. R. Wood having to go to the Government Civil Hospital to take the depositions of a man believed to be in danger of his life, only one Court was held at the Magistracy yesterday morning.

The silk forwarded from here by *Empress of Russia* on the 9th August arrived in New York on the 1st September having been 23 days in transit.

The English mail per *P. & O. s.s. Karma* was despatched from London on the evening of August 9th and arrived at Hongkong at 7 a.m. yesterday, having been only 27 days in transit.

A seven years old Chinese boy was knocked over by a tramcar near Gilman Street, in des Vaux Road Central on Wednesday receiving severe injuries to the head and body which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

A telegram has been received from the Head Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in London, stating that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of income-tax.

The following appointments to the Colonial Service were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month ended July 18th—Hongkong: Miss H. M. Thompson, to General Subjects; Miss H. A. Smith, to Nurse.

The death took place suddenly yesterday morning of Mr. Edward Arthur Johnson, lighthouse-keeper at Waglan. The late Mr. Johnson was 49 years of age. He became suddenly ill during the night and so serious was his condition that one of the other officers in charge signalled to the *s.s. Achilles*, which was passing at about 3 o'clock, for medical assistance. The ship's surgeon put off in a small boat, but on arrival at the Rock found that the unfortunate man had just breathed his last. It is presumed that the cause of death was heart failure. The late Mr. Johnson joined the Hongkong Government lighthouse staff as sixth assistant in 1901, after completing seven years in the Trinity House service. In 1910 he was appointed a first-class lighthouse-keeper. He was not married, but his aged father is still living in Devonshire. He was of a generous disposition and very popular amongst his colleagues. The funeral takes place this evening.

In his annual report on the trade of Nanning, Mr. F. R. C. Surples, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, says:—Formerly there were 55 trading motor-launches regularly plying on the river between Nanning and Wuchow, but now, owing to the unhappy conditions prevailing along the river, there are not more than half a dozen. The majority of the remainder have been withdrawn to ply on more peaceful waters, while the balance have been seized for military service. Most of the vessels which in normal times ply above Wuchow are under-powered both as regards engines and rudder and are, consequently, unable to negotiate the strong currents, which during certain seasons of the year, race through the rapids, unless assisted by the hauling of hundreds of villagers, to whom a vessel's distress affords a profitable source of income. In the middle of the low-water season vessels not infrequently have to be lightered, and occasionally bodily carried, across the shallows.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH DEUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

"PRESENT PREPOSTEROUS REMNANT OF PARLIAMENT" MUST BE DISSOLVED.

LONDON, September 5th.
The *Times*' Peking correspondent, reviewing the situation in China, concludes, by saying there is little hope for improvement until some leader appears as a dictator, dissolves the present preposterous remnant of Parliament and convenes another. It is generally believed that some such development will be inevitable soon.

BANDITS RELEASE FATHER
MALOTTO.

HANKOW, September 5th.
Father Malotto has been released. The conditions of release are at present unknown.

EX-AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMERS.

PEKING, September 4th.
An Italian wireless message to the Government warns that the purchase of the three steamers formerly belonging to the Austrian Lloyd which were seized by China upon the declaration of war will not be recognised by the Italian Government.

THE JAPANESE CALAMITY.

LATEST NEWS OF FOREIGN FIRMS AND PERSONS.

WORLD-WIDE RELIEF EFFORTS.

EARLIER CABLES.

(TELEGRAPH AGENCY'S AGENCY.)

THRILLING FIRST HAND STORY.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.
A correspondent of the Tokyo Asahi tells a first-hand thrilling story of the disaster at Yokohama. He says the whole of Yokohama, including the harbour, was turned into a huge mass of blazing fire.

The Standard Oil and Rising Sun gasolines quickly burst into flames, spreading all round and consuming the houses nearby. The burning oil flowed into creeks and then into the harbour, setting fire to launches, barges, and sampans, presently causing a veritable sea of fire.

Refugees reaching the heights overlooking the completely devastated town, which was still smouldering, were frantically shouting for their wives, children, fathers, and mothers.

Figures two or three feet wide and ten feet deep were to be seen here and there in the streets, charred bodies lying at intervals of every forty yards.

LONDON, September 5th.
A telegram from the Japanese Minister of the Imperial Household says Princesses Yimashina and Hiroko, Kanin and Prince Moromasa perished in the earthquake.

The Emperor and Empress are staying at Nikko. The Prince Regent is safe at Tokyo. Some damage has been done to the Imperial Palace, but none are injured.

FURTHER GRAPHIC DETAILS.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.
Mr. Matheson, correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, arriving at Kobe from Yokohama, said no less than 500 foreigners resident in Yokohama have perished.

The Bluff and other sections where foreigners resided contain nothing but charred ruins and the bones of former occupants.

Of 200 visitors to the Grand Hotel, only a few escaped.

Only one man escaped from the Yokohama Club, where many were at lunch when the disaster occurred.

The Oriental Palace Hotel literally sank into the ground, except the upper and part of the second floor above the level of the Bluff.

The majority of the houses on the Bluff collapsed at the first tremendous shock. frantic calls for help came out beneath the wreckage, but assistance was only possible in a few cases.

The Temple Court hotel and the Cherry Mount Hotel was completely thrown off the Bluff into the town, whilst the Bluff Hotel was hurled down to the bottom on the Honmoku side, a few occupants escaping.

The French Orphanage, containing sixteen sisters and 100 children, was smashed in the flood and there is not a single survivor.

MINISTRIES DESTROYED.

LONDON, September 5th.
Official news from Japan states that the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance, Education and Railways, the Arsenal, Takamaw Palace and the Imperial Theatre were burnt down. In Tokyo it is estimated that 200,000 houses were burnt down.

REFUGEES POURING INTO KOBE.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.
Refugees from Yokohama are pouring into Kobe.

The steamer *Dohyo* brought in 504 refugees of all nationalities, including 172 Chinese.

The *President Jefferson* brought in 255 Europeans.

The *Lycan* arrived with 119 survivors, including 13 Chinese, 46 Indians and 21 Europeans.

The *Empress of Canada* has brought in 1,500 survivors.

Many of the refugees are groaning painfully because of injuries and the majority are destitute of clothing.

RAILWAY TRAIN THROWN INTO THE SEA.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.
A passenger train which was at a standstill in a station near Atami at noon on Saturday was thrown into the sea and 300 passengers were drowned. Thirty were saved by swimming ashore. A train was precipitated into a field between Hirata and Oiso, killing 26 passengers, including the American Military Attaché and the Secretary to the German Embassy.

CABINET MEETING IN OPEN AIR.

OSAKA, September 5th.
An Osaka member of Parliament returning from Tokyo says the new Cabinet installation ceremony was held at seven o'clock on Sunday evening in the presence of the Prince Regent on the turf compound of the Atsuta Detached Palace.

This unprecedented procedure was due to fears of dangers if the gathering was held indoors, as the earthquake was then still continuing.

Afterwards, the Premier, Count Yamamoto, held the first Cabinet meeting outside his official residence, discussing relief measures.

The Tokyo Imperial University announces that the centre of the disturbance was 28 miles south of Tokyo, in mid-ocean.

MARTIAL LAW IN TOKYO.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.

It is reported that the Prince is contemplating postponing his wedding which was to take place in November.

General Fukuda, commander under martial law, states that order is quickly being restored in Tokyo. Food and other materials, requisitioned everywhere, is now arriving at Tokyo and is being distributed among the destitute people. Army Corps Engineers are mending the railways and roads to enable transportation by land. General Fukuda says looting and plunder must be stopped and martial law will be drawn as soon as possible. He also depicts the spread of false rumours causing the activities of the Socialists and acts of violence by Koreans.

FOREIGN TRADE CENTRE TO BE SHIFTED.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.

Due to the wholesale destruction in Tokyo and Yokohama, the centre of foreign trade will be shifted to Kobe. The Kobe Chamber of Commerce at a meeting proposed to take care of all incoming foreign cargo intended for Tokyo and Yokohama.

The export of raw silk from Yokohama is impossible and it is generally hoped that the Silk Exchange will now be established either at Kobe or Osaka, from whence exports would be made. It is feared that the stocks of raw silk in Yokohama, totalling 47,000 bales, are totally burnt. The Yokohama Specie Bank and the Osaka Foreign Exchange are quiet, quotations being nominal since Monday. The demand for the dollar is increasing, owing to the expectations of excess exports by increased shipments of raw silk during the second six months being unlikely to materialise on account of the catastrophe at Yokohama.

3,000 CHINESE KILLED.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.

Out of 10,000 Chinese in Yokohama 3,000 are said to have been killed. Chinatown went down in an avalanche of bricks.

PROFITEERING ACT.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.

The new Cabinet is seriously considering promulgating a Profiteering Act.

Prince Mitsuoka, previously reported dead, has been found safe.

Certain unaffected elevated sections in Tokyo were electrically lighted last evening after being in darkness for three nights. The water supply in these sections will recommence shortly.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR DEAD.

ROME, September 5th.

That the Italian Ambassador perished at Tokyo seems indicated in a report from the French Consul at Kobe announcing that the Italian Embassy at Tokyo and the Consulate at Yokohama were destroyed but the whole Italian colony in Japan is safe, including the Diplomatic Staff with the exception of the Ambassador.

EFFECT ON JAPANESE SECURITIES.

LONDON, September 5th.

A message from New York states that, after fluctuating wildly, Japanese securities closed from two to ten points lower.

LATEST CABLES.

SHANGHAI, September 5th.

H.M.S. *Despatch* has sent a wireless message from Yokohama reporting that seventy foreigners are dead at Yokohama, none at Tokyo and three at Hakone.

JAPANESE GRATITUDE.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.

The messages conveying world-wide expressions of sympathy and wonderful assistance in the form of relief work which have been published in the newspapers have created a very profound impression. The Japanese are most grateful.

TOKYO STILL WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS.

TOKYO, September 5th.

Tokyo is still without newspapers, but Reuters' telegrams received at Osaka are being mailed to Tokyo by Army aeroplane.

TEN DAYS' MORATORIUM LIKELY.

The Finance Minister will probably

declare ten days' moratorium, but the banks will continue to pay out sums not exceeding one hundred yen. Owing to conflicting reports, it is difficult to maintain accuracy in reports. For instance, Matsukata, Shimadzu, Ono, who was said to be killed, is now reported alive. A member of the staff of Rikugun who has arrived at Osaka says that, while many reports appearing in the Osaka papers are unavoidably inaccurate, one thing is certain, namely, that the sufferers among the citizens of Tokyo have not been overstated.

REFUGEES ARRIVE AT OSAKA.

OSAKA, September 5th.

The *s.s. London Maru*, with 840 refugees from Yokohama on board, has arrived at Osaka.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN MANILA.

MANILA, September 5th.

Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt here this morning between eight and nine o'clock.

The observatory says they were distant and possibly moderate quakes in Japan.

PARTIAL RALLY IN JAPANESE BONDS.

LONDON, September 5th.

The stock markets yesterday had an irregular tendency. The prices of Japanese Bonds opened at a further general fall, but later Home and American buying led to a partial rally. For example, Tokyo 1912 "fives" after falling to 71 rallied to 74, a movement that left bonds two points up, on the balance. Dealers yesterday concluded that the fall in Japanese securities gave too far.

AMERICAN SILK ASSOCIATION SUSPENDS TRADING OPERATIONS.

New York, September 5th.

On the recommendation of the Silk Association of America, trading in raw silk was suspended until the extent of the damage to Japanese industry can be definitely learned. Most dealers and manufacturers of silk have also ceased operations. It is estimated that there is enough raw silk in New York to last for four or five weeks.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES BURNED DOWN.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.

A Foreign Office communiqué states that the British, American, French and Italian Embassies have been burned down. According to a priest who visited Akikura Hot Springs, Niigata Prefecture, Princess Nagako is safe there.

AWFUL FATE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR AND HIS WIFE.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.

In the course of an interview, the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture is reported to have said that the American Consul and wife took refuge in the Governor's office, but they were surrounded by fire and burned death.

NEWS GLEANED LOCALLY.

BRITISH NAVAL ASSISTANCE.

REPORT ON FOREIGN CASUALTIES.

On enquiring at the Naval Yard yesterday afternoon, a Daily Press representative was informed that H.M.S. *Blackburn*, with Admiral Leveson on board, has left Shanghai for Japan with medical supplies and food. H.M.S. *Despatch* arrived at Yokohama on Wednesday afternoon, and she reports that the whole of Yokohama has been destroyed, and two-thirds of Tokyo.

Foreign casualties, so far as can be ascertained at present, are as follows: Yokohama, about seventy (names not yet known); Tokyo, nil; Hakone, three; Myanoshita, not yet known. There are no Naval casualties. Rescue work is well in hand. The British Consul-General at Yokohama is now in charge of affairs from the British end. The American and French Consuls have been killed.

H.M.S. *Durban* is en route from Amoy to Kobe, and H.M.S. *Amber* is being got in readiness to leave Hongkong.

THE EMPRESS STEAMERS AND YOKOHAMA OFFICE STAFF.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., from their Agent at Kobe, repeating a message received from Mr. Rankin, the Company's Agent at Yokohama:—

"At noon on Saturday, just prior to the sailing of the *Empress of Australia*, Yokohama and vicinity totally destroyed by earthquake, which was followed by heavy gale and fire, latter resulting on Sunday morning in violent oil fire on water in harbour. After being fouled by two steamers, the *Empress of Australia* finally, with extreme difficulty, successfully manoeuvred outside of breakwater and anchored in a safe position Sunday noon. The *Empress of Australia* awaits divers and assistance from Kobe to clear port propeller of cable and anchor, cut away by another steamer."

The *Empress of Australia*, as soon as divers from Kobe cut clear of entangling cable, will proceed Kobe with refugees secure provisions and water and proceed Vancouver.

The *Empress of Canada* arrived Yokohama Monday daylight and sailed for Kobe Tuesday, taking 587 Europeans, 31 Japanese and 369 Chinese refugees to be landed Kobe.

Extremely regret report now no doubt Wevill and Read killed; balance of staff safe."

The late Mr. F. J. Wevill was a member of the Hongkong Staff. Mr. Wevill was for many years in Canadian Pacific service, first in Montreal, later in the Orient, having joined the Oriental Staff in 1912 as Assistant to the Manager, China and Japan, Yokohama. Mr. Wevill joined the Hongkong Staff in February, 1923, on the transfer of the Oriental head office to Hongkong. Mr. Wevill is at present a resident of Hongkong.

Mr. J. Read joined the Canadian Pacific service in 1919 after serving from 1914 to 1918 in the Great War. Since 1919 Mr. Read has been stationed in Kobe and Yokohama.

NEWS OF OTHER FIRMS AND PERSONS.

The Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation received a further cable yesterday regarding the position of affairs in Yokohama. The cable states: "Yokohama completely destroyed by earthquake and by fire, still burning. Great loss of life and casualties; killed and wounded amongst the foreigners. Except for the death of H. R. Sharp's child all other women and children belonging to the foreign staff uninjured. Much regret report J. C. Morrison (multilam) R. E. Edwards left hand amputated. R. T. Wright, head wound. Others of the foreign staff uninjured. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building and entire bank property Yokohama completely destroyed. Accountant's safe secured. All important books lost. Everything is being done to save what is possible under the circumstances." The message is sent by Mr. R. T. Wright.

Grave fears are entertained at the P. & O. office in Hongkong as to the safety of Mr. G. H. May, formerly of Hongkong, manager of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's branch at Yokohama, is reported from Shanghai as amongst those missing. Mr. C. W. Mumford is safe. The store has been totally destroyed.

A cable was received yesterday morning by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from Kobe to the effect that the President of the firm Mr. Y. Ito had arrived in Kobe and that all the business of the firm will transacted in Kobe. The Vice-President of the firm has also arrived in Kobe. The cable goes on to state that the down town of Tokyo has been all burnt but the suburbs—the Bluff and Ono—have not been burnt. The cable concludes with a request for the local firm to send all surplus money, standing to the firm's account in Hongkong, to Kobe.

Cables received by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha branch in Hongkong report the safety of Baron Mitsui and the Directors of the firm. One cable states that the manager, staff and their families, numbering over 200, are safe on board the *s.s. Hanyuan Maru*.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Chartered Bank, S.O.C.O.N.Y., the Union Insurance Society of Canton, the O.S.K., and Messrs. Dowell and Company, have received no further news from their branches in Japan.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son have received a telegram from their Head Office in Shanghai to the effect that according to the latest information the firm's Yokohama Office has been destroyed and the whereabouts of their staff are at present unknown.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., have received a cable from Mr. Sugbird, the manager of the Yokohama branch of the firm, who is now in Kobe. The cable states: "Earthquake and fire totally destroyed all public and private buildings at Yokohama. Tokyo also largely destroyed. Members of the foreign staff and family all safe, endeavouring to arrange accommodation for all in Kobe. Entirely impossible to attempt yet salvage of records."

The American Express Company have received a cable from their Manager at Yokohama that he is safe. He says nothing about the rest of the staff, but it is known that they are all safe and at Kobe. Mr. Hammond, of the Hongkong office, left the Colony for Japan on the *Empress of Asia* yesterday morning in order to see what he can do for the Express Company's people in Japan.

The Assistant Manager of the Bank of East Asia, Mr. Li Tse Fong, who was taking a pleasure trip in Japan and was at Yokohama during the earthquake disaster, has arrived at Kobe with his three friends, Messrs. Mok Ching Kong, Wong Kam Pui and Leung Lai Sang, safe and sound, according to telegraphic advices received yesterday.

The Bank of Taiwan received a cable from Osaka yesterday morning reporting that their staff at Tokyo are safe.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has received news that both their office at Tokyo and their office at Yokohama are safe.

A. J. G. Pereira (Ico), late Chief Clerk of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at Yokohama has perished.

J. A. dos Remedios and wife, of Dell 'Oro & Co., Yokohama, are reported safe.

JAPANESE CONSULATE RECEIVES FIRST COMMUNIQUE FROM FOREIGN OFFICE.

Late yesterday afternoon the Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong received a telegram from the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo. The message states: "On the 1st September at noon a big earthquake took place. The waterworks burst and a great fire started immediately after the earthquake. Tokyo and the surrounding prefectures (Shonan) have been damaged seriously. In Tokyo the Imperial Palace and the hillside of the city has been saved but two-thirds of the whole city was totally destroyed. The British, American, French, Italian and Chinese embassies were burnt down. In Yokohama and Kanagawa there is serious damage. The Government is considering immediate measures to cope with the situation."

Late on Wednesday night the Japanese Consul in Hongkong cabled to the Foreign Office informing them that 500 tons of rice and 50 tons of flour had been sent by the *Empress of Asia* from Hongkong. The Consul asked the Foreign Minister to arrange distribution.

OTHER NEWS ITEMS.

The *President Jefferson* took many refugees, including Portuguese, from Yokohama to Kobe free of charge.

The Admiral Line is not charging freight to the local Portuguese Community for the despatch by the *President Grant* to Kobe of 60 bags containing 100 piculs of white rice 10 bags containing 10 white refined sugar, and 20 cases of condensed and sterilized milk. These have been consigned to the Portuguese Consul Agent at Kobe for Japanese relief work.

According to a cable received at the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Office in Hongkong, yesterday morning it is presumed that the *s.s. Shingo Maru*, which left Hongkong recently, will carry on with her sailing though she may experience some delay at the Japanese ports of call. It is remarked in the cable that no supplies or cargo can be obtained at Yokohama. Communication with Yokohama has been opened.

At a meeting of the local Portuguese community summoned on Wednesday by the Portuguese Consul General, a small committee was formed to raise subscriptions for relief of all whom might be in need owing to the disaster in Japan. A first consignment of necessities was despatched yesterday on the *Empress of Asia*.

This Fund has already resulted in \$2,500 being subscribed.

The committee of the Kolwood Cricket Club have generously decided to donate the proceeds of to-morrow evening's promenade concert in aid of the sufferers in the terrible Japanese disaster.

EARLIER CABLES.

HELP FOR JAPAN.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S APPEAL BY WIRELESS.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.
The first public utterance of the Premier (Count Yamamoto) was broadcasted by wireless in the form of an appeal to the people of Japan, urging the whole nation to unite in these trying hours to make a supreme effort for the relief of sufferers and to hasten reconstruction.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND.

LONDON, September 5th.
Messages of sympathy continue to pour into the Japanese Embassy, including expressions from the Lord Mayors of London, Bristol, Leeds and other cities.

A sum of £17,000 has already been subscribed to the Lord Mayor's Japanese Relief Fund.

The Chartered Bank of India has donated one thousand guineas to the Lord Mayor's Japanese Relief Fund.

RICE FROM INDIA.

LONDON, September 5th.
Sir E. F. Stockton, M.P., has telegraphed to Viscount Peel suggesting that the India Office arrange to despatch urgent cargoes of rice to Japan.

AUSTRALIA TO HELP.

MELBOURNE, September 5th.
The Federal Government has requested the Imperial Government to ascertain whether Australian relief measures will be acceptable to Japan. The newspapers urge the Commonwealth to act quickly in affording assistance. The Victorian Labourers suggest the despatch of the Australian Fleet to Japan with relief.

MELBOURNE, September 5th.
Already there has been a ready response to appeals to assist the Japanese sufferers, the Red Cross Society, sending \$1,000 to the Japanese Red Cross.

HELP FROM RUSSIA.

RUSSIA, September 5th.
A message from Moscow says it has been decided to order all Russian ships in the Pacific to Japan with food and to send all possible assistance. Proclamations have been posted in the streets calling on the population to show their sympathy by not attending cinemas or other entertainments.

BELGIAN AID.

BRUSSELS, September 5th.
A committee is being formed in Belgium under the patronage of the Government to raise subscriptions for Japanese relief.

CHINESE PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

PEKING, September 5th.
A mandate, issued last night, sanctions the appropriation of \$200,000 for the relief of distress in Japan. Another mandate instructs the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Agriculture to appoint delegates who will co-operate with the Chinese Red Cross Society in providing clothes, foodstuffs and medicines. It is expected that the money vote will be sent to-day.

The two Houses of Parliament have telegraphed to the Japanese Diet and to Premier Yamamoto expressing the sympathy of the Chinese people to the Japanese people.

General Bramwell Booth having cabled \$10,000 for relief work in Japan, Commissioner Pearce, accompanied by Admiral Beckett leaves for Japan to-night, planning to pick up the Salvation Army officer at Seoul who is conversant with both languages and who will assist with the work on hand.

GENERAL BOOTH'S APPEAL.

LONDON, September 5th.

General Booth has cabled £2,000 for Salvation Army relief work in Japan and has also launched a world-wide appeal for £20,000 for relief and restoration purposes. Immediate assurances of substantial aid have been received from the United States, Canada and Scotland.

The Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, assembled at Liverpool, has unanimously voted two thousand guineas for the relief sufferers in Japan.

ASSISTANCE FROM AMERICA.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.

The American destroyer No. 211 was the first to arrive at Kobe with a view to giving aid to the Tokyo and Yokohama sufferers.

It is reported from Tsingtau that the American Far Eastern Squadron has left Chefoo for Yokohama, also the American warships stationed at Manila are proceeding to Japan. All the Japanese squadron are showing activity in connection with relief work.

The American Shipping Board steamer *City of Spokane*, laden with 6,000 tons of flour at anchor at Kobe has received instructions from the American Government to offer the entire cargo of flour on behalf of the sufferers. Accordingly the vessel proceeded to Yokohama to-day.

CHINA SQUADRON TO HELP.

LONDON, September 5th.

Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, has been instructed to purchase locally foodstuffs and supplies and proceed immediately with his fleet to Japan and place the supplies at the disposal of the Japanese Government.

LATEST CABLES.

CANADA'S PROMPT ACTION.

OTTAWA, September 5th.
While awaiting a reply from Japan to the enquiry as to how Canada can most effectively assist in the relief measures, the Government has arranged that the *Empress of Russia*, sailing from Vancouver on Saturday, shall carry supplies of flour, lumber, prepared milk and other necessities.

The Canadian Red Cross Society and various civic organisations are taking immediate steps to assist.

HELP FROM AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, September 5th.
The Federal Government has allocated \$20,000 for the relief of sufferers in the Japanese earthquake, £10,000 of which has already been cabled to the British Ambassador at Tokyo.

It has also been decided to despatch a relief ship with foodstuffs.

There is no news of several Australians who are at present in Japan, including the parents of Hawkes, the Australian Davis Cup representative.

ANOTHER CHINESE DONATION.

PEKING, September 5th.
In addition to the donation of \$50,000 for the Japanese sufferers, which has already been forwarded, Tsao Kun has subscribed \$10,000 for the relief of Chinese people and a like amount for the Chinese students in Japan.

ARMY AND NAVY BUSILY EMPLOYED.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.
There is now about half of the Army Divisions mobilising to assist in relief and reconstruction work, and to keep peace and order. The entire Navy is engaged in the transportation of foodstuffs, building material, etc.

MILLIONS OF YEN RAISED FOR RELIEF.

Millions of yen for the Relief Fund have been quickly raised throughout the country.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE.

NAGASAKI, September 5th.
The Cabinet meeting yesterday is reported to have decided to concentrate 15,000 Koreans at Narashino military barracks.

Millionaires' residences will be thrown open to admit sufferers.

Army Engineers will build barracks in open spaces in front of the main Palace and Shin Jyuku Imperial Garden.

Troops will protect the Banks.

SUGGESTED INTERNATIONAL LOAN TO JAPAN.

LONDON, September 5th.
The *Morning Post*, Washington, says the suggestion has been made in influential quarters that a practical method of sympathy would be to make the Japanese Government an international loan after relieving the immediate needs of the people. It points out that such a loan would have to bear a low rate of interest and mature at a far distant date. It believes that the United States Government would take a large part of such a loan.

(Other Cables on page 3).

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DIVORCE REPORTS.

COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS FOR CONTROL OF PUBLICATION.

"FLAUNTING OF IMMORALITY."

The special report of the Select Committee on the Matrimonial Causes (Regulation of Reports) Bill, which has now been changed to the Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Bill, has been issued. The Committee held ten sittings and heard eleven witnesses specially qualified to represent the legal, general, religious, Press, and educational standpoints. As a result of their inquiry the Committee recommended alterations which have been incorporated in a new bill, the provisions of which are printed below. Coming to the conclusion that legislation is necessary for eliminating objectionable and unnecessary details, the Committee state, "the recent Russell case, and others, not always in the Divorce Court, are standing proof, in our opinion, that the existing law is insufficient."

With regard to the publication of "physiological details," the Committee state that there was very general unanimity in favour of extending the subsection governing this to cover the reports of all judicial proceedings, and they had so amended the bill. In proceedings for divorce, nullity of marriage, or for judicial separation, including such proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction, the following are the details which would be permitted to be published under provisions of the amended bill:

The names, addresses, and description of the parties and witnesses;

The grounds on which the proceedings are brought and resisted, as set forth in the petition and answer and particulars thereof;

Submissions on any point of law arising in the course of the proceedings, and the decision of the Court thereon;

The summing up of the judge and the finding of the jury (if any) and the judgment of the Court and observations made by the judge in giving judgment.

In their concluding remarks the Committee state: "The flaunting of immorality before readers of all ages and positions must be injurious to public morals, and making light of such conduct encourages the whole structure of family life on which society is founded. The bill does not close the door to adequate information about proceedings in the Divorce Court."

Dealing with the question whether the bill then before the Committee was on the right lines or should be extended, limited, or varied in scope, the Committee reported that on this point several complex questions arose, adding: "It has sometimes been suggested that a simple solution can be found by empowering judges, at their discretion to forbid publication of any evidence or other part of the proceedings which they held to be injurious to public morals, under penalty of contempt of court; but apart from the likelihood of different judges taking different views, your Committee are satisfied from personal knowledge that this course is not in fact practicable, and that even if the power were granted, its exercise would prove precarious and spasmodic."

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLICITY.

"Before going further, two outstanding essentials should be emphasised. One is the importance of publicity, which is a tradition and principle of British justice, and was broadly favoured by all the witnesses though they were not agreed on its value as a deterrent. Often it may be so; but with some human natures the tendency may be quite the reverse, when offenders are written up into 'heroes to be snap-shotted' (as Sir A. Bodkin phrased it), and are placed on a kind of national pedestal. Sufficient publication, on the other hand, should be secured to act as a deterrent wherever it can, and also, which is a point to be remembered, to enable an injured party to free himself or herself from alleged blame. The other outstanding essential is the freedom of the Press. But just as the freedom of the citizen is not wrongfully encroached upon by requiring the compulsory removal of a sanitary nuisance or by restricting the sale of poison, so the freedom of the Press is not unjustly infringed by compulsory suppression of polluting details elaborated for purposes of profit."

"The Director of Public Prosecutions considered that this bill was quite in the right direction, adding that when once it is laid down that such things shall not be published, then all newspapers are put upon a similar level. The Newspaper Proprietors' Association, in a letter to your committee, wrote that they saw no difficulty in giving effect to the provisions of the bill as drawn, and that their council could suggest no alternative method which would be an improvement on that proposed. It is within the knowledge of your committee that eminent foreigners have expressed their surprise that such latitude is granted to the Press in Great Britain on this subject, and that some publications have come down to a level which is not permitted on the Continent. Evidence has also been adduced to your committee that injury is done to British reputation, both in India and in the East, by reproductions in the vernacular Press of reports of divorce cases in Great Britain as typical of British life. From this and other evidence your committee have formed the opinion that the bill is framed on the right lines, and they believe that a large portion of the Press would welcome it as such."

Your Committee are opposed to hearing cases in camera as contrary to British sentiment, unless in very exceptional circumstances where they are now allowed. But we do not agree with the contention that there is no *in media* between hearings in camera and the right to publish full reports of the divorce cases of cases according to existing law. At any rate, a middle course should be tried, particularly as we cannot insist too strongly upon the fact that it is often the contaminating character of the whole report rather than any individual phrase in it which is mischievous."

CARE OF THE TEETH.

EFFECT ON NATIONAL HEALTH.

The annual conference of the British Dental Association was opened at Manchester on July 31st.

In his presidential address, Mr. George G. Cawson said that in the last two decades the science of medicine had been passing through a great change in which it was no longer concerned to be merely palliative or curative, but aimed at becoming definitely preventive. What was the relation of dentistry and the dental profession to this new era of preventive medicine? What the dental profession had long stated of the need of dental treatment as a means of national health and efficiency they knew now on the unimpeachable authority of a sober Government report. The departmental committee appointed to consider the matter reported that at least one-third of the general disease of the mass of the people was due directly or indirectly to dental disease, and since this and its sequel were largely preventable, it followed that the treatment of the teeth of the mass of the people must form an integral part of any adequately organised system of preventive medicine.

A classical experiment with a school dental clinic at Cambridge afforded proof of the cumulative benefit of treatment over a period of years. In 1903 only 15 per cent. of the children had sound permanent teeth. As the result of treatment the figures in 1920 had been exactly reversed, and the percentage had become 51. It would only be if they could transpose these figures into quantitative terms of the amount of glandular infection, anæmia, toxic neurasthenia, gastro-intestinal disorders, etc., which had thereby been actually or potentially avoided, that they could be able to picture adequately the value of the work achieved. The story which ten years ago members of the dental profession were telling as voices crying in the wilderness, was now being insistently proclaimed from the house tops of the Ministry of Health. To deal with the condition disclosed the state and local authorities had created the skeleton of an organisation for dental service. In addition, a number of large industrial firms had established dental clinics, and a panel dental service had been formed in many parts of the country.

Statistics relative to anything in Germany at present are out of date even before leaving the typewriter and ancient history before they can be set up in type. Mr. Toth, H. Best.

France has always shown an absolute indifference regarding our industrial situation, while expecting us to sacrifice our trade in the interests of her policy of expansion.—The Financial News.

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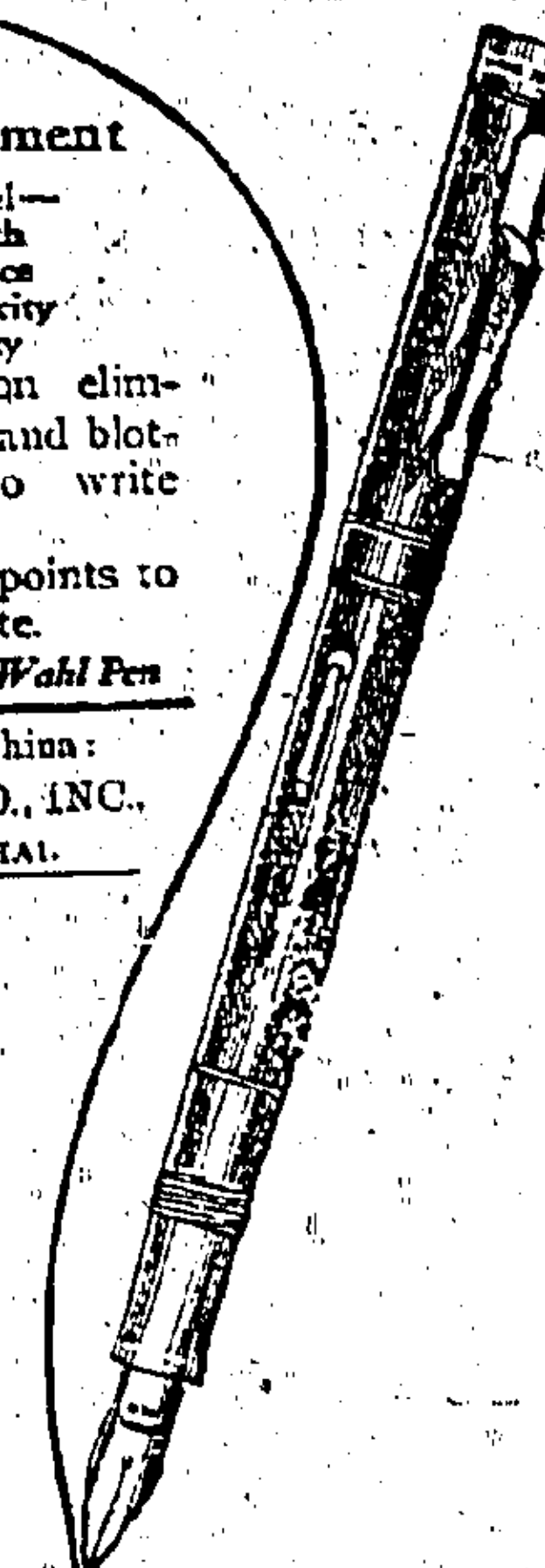
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Hongkong Daily Press, 7th September, 1922.

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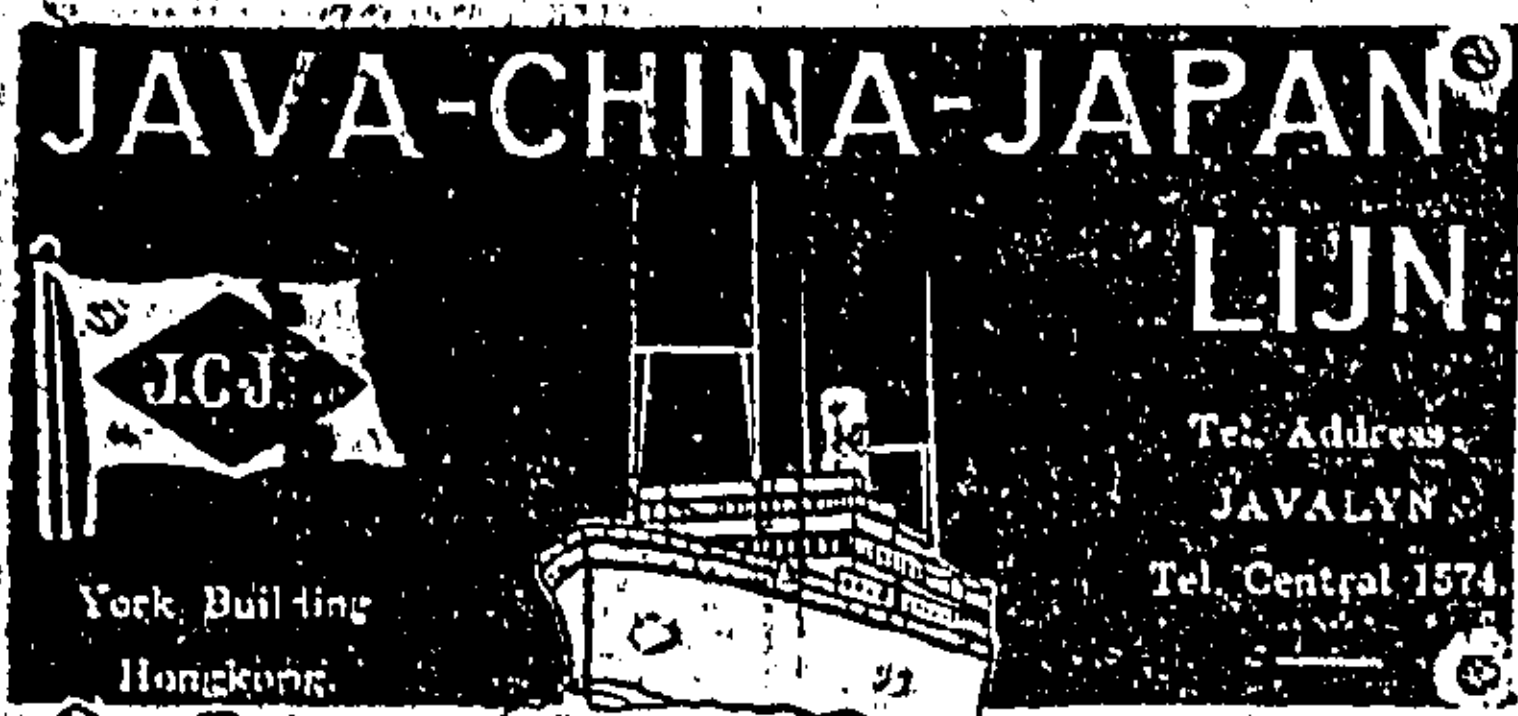
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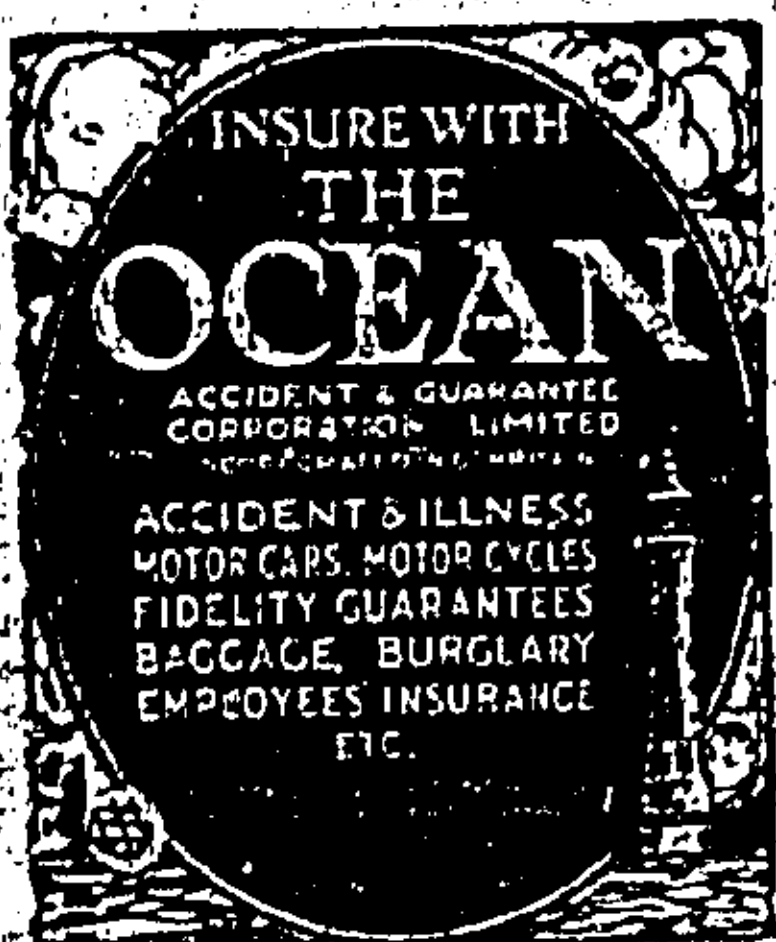
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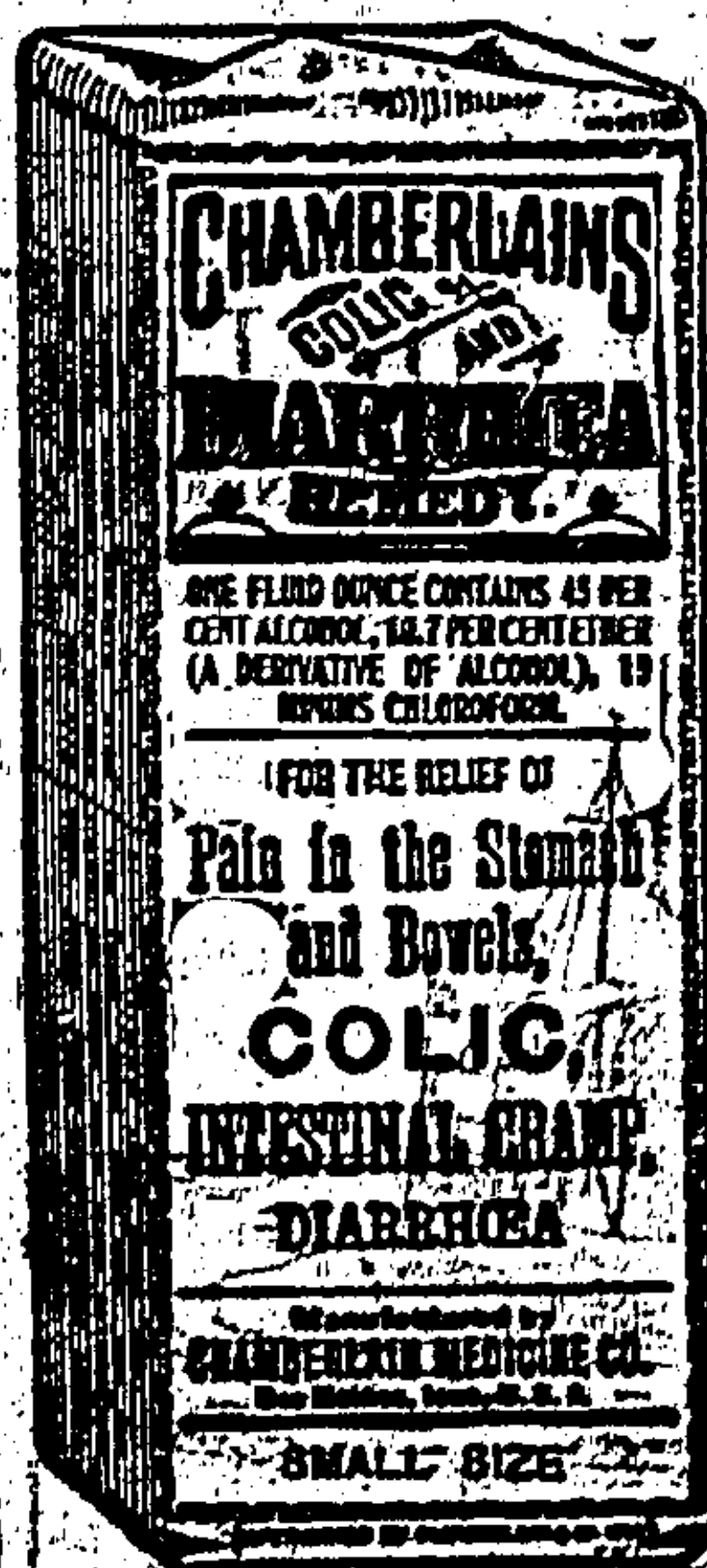


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TO END LABOUR TROUBLES.

CONTRACTING OF OFFENDING PARTY.

A plan for preventing strikes and lock-outs by a treaty of mutual guarantee between employers and employed, modelled on the League of Nations Covenant, was endorsed at the Labour Co-Partnership Association's week-end conference at Oxford last month.

(Colonel) David Carnegie, in presenting the scheme, said that recent history had proved that without doubt the strike weapon had been employed ruthlessly against the public to coerce them, and that of sheer self-protection, to urge the Government to take action. He suggested that responsible leaders of Trade Unions and of employers' organisations should be invited to enter into a treaty of mutual guarantee for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. The treaty would provide that if any one of the contracting parties should strike or lock out, all the others should forthwith take such action as they had agreed upon. If there arose any dispute likely to lead to rupture, it would be submitted to a joint council of the contracting parties and, failing an agreement, submitted to arbitration. He further suggested a clause providing that if any of the contracting parties resorted to a strike or lock-out in disregard of the Government, it would be deemed to have committed an act of industrial conflict against all the other contracting parties, who would subject the offender to a severance of all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse, and mutually support one another in resisting any measures of reprisal by the offending party. They would secure peace and progress in industry if they abolished strikes and lock-outs by making the penalty too severe.

Mr. G. S. Francis said that experience had taught him that both employers and employed regarded the strike as such an essential part of the procedure that they viewed with disfavour any system in which an occasional "scrap" did not form a part. Intellectual and rational measures, however sound, would have little effect until there had been considerable psychological changes.

"Co-partnership in practice" was the subject discussed at the conference, when the working of existing schemes was described by a number of the delegates.

Mr. Edward J. Burrow, after explaining a scheme in operation in his publishing business, declared that there was little serious demand on the part of workers for a share in control. The average worker was totally unfit for the control of business unless his mind was furnished with experience, particularly as to details of finance and management. Any process of popular election to positions of control was dangerous and would mean a good deal of log-rolling with the worst features of a political election.

TRADE UNION POLITICAL LEVY.

In the House of Lords on July 16th, the Earl of Birkenhead asked the Government when it was contemplated to initiate the proposed discussions with the leaders of the Labour party with a view to modifying the system which at present governs the application of trade union funds for political purposes.

Lord Birkenhead recalled the bill introduced in the days of the late Government to deal with the matter. That bill was most bitterly contested by the whole of the Labour party. Under the existing system of intimidation it was impossible for a workman to obtain his livelihood without joining a trade union and contributing the political levy, irrespective of his political opinion. This grievance was not less felt in many parts of the country, particularly in Yorkshire, by Liberal working-men than by Conservative working-men. (Hear, hear.) The moment a man came forward and stated that he was either a Conservative or a Liberal, he was a marked man. Surely if it was a fact, as the Labour leaders maintained, that the overwhelming majority of trade unionists shared their political views, it was not too much to ask that, while they should be required to contribute sums required for practical purposes, their contributions towards organisation and electioneering expenses should be voluntary. Their lordships had been told by Lord Salisbury that the Government was to consult the leaders of the Labour party, and could not be made. Such a conference had as much chance of being successful as a conference between Red Riding Hood and the Wolf. The outcome must be absolutely negligible. He asked whether the Government had made up its mind as to whether or not it proposed to introduce legislation on the lines of the bill which received so much support from Lord Younger in the late Government.

Viscount Haldane hoped Lord Salisbury, if he entered into consultation with the trade union leaders on the subject of political purposes, would also discuss the position in regard to benefit and sick funds.

The Marquis of Salisbury (Lord President of the Council) said the Government adhered to the pledge given by Mr. Bonar Law at the General Election. He did not, however, think there was any need for headlong haste. The matter was a very difficult one, and required consideration. If the noble and learned Earl could contribute anything to the enlightenment of the Government, if he would place all his information at the disposal of the Government, they would be very grateful to him. The Prime Minister hoped during the approaching recess to carry out the proposed consultations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 18th July, 1923.

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BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"WINGSANG" ... Saturday, 8th Sept. 3 p.m.
MANILA via SWATOW	"FOOSHANG" ... Sunday, 9th Sept. Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG" ... Monday, 10th Sept. 2 p.m.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	—
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHANG" ... Wednesday, 12th Sept. Noon.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... Wednesday, 12th Sept. 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG" ... Friday, 14th Sept. Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" ... Friday, 14th Sept. 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHESHANG" ... Saturday, 15th Sept. 8 a.m.
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"GARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	6th Oct.		
"GLENAMOY" ...	22nd Oct.	"PEMBROKESHIRE" ...	16th Sept.
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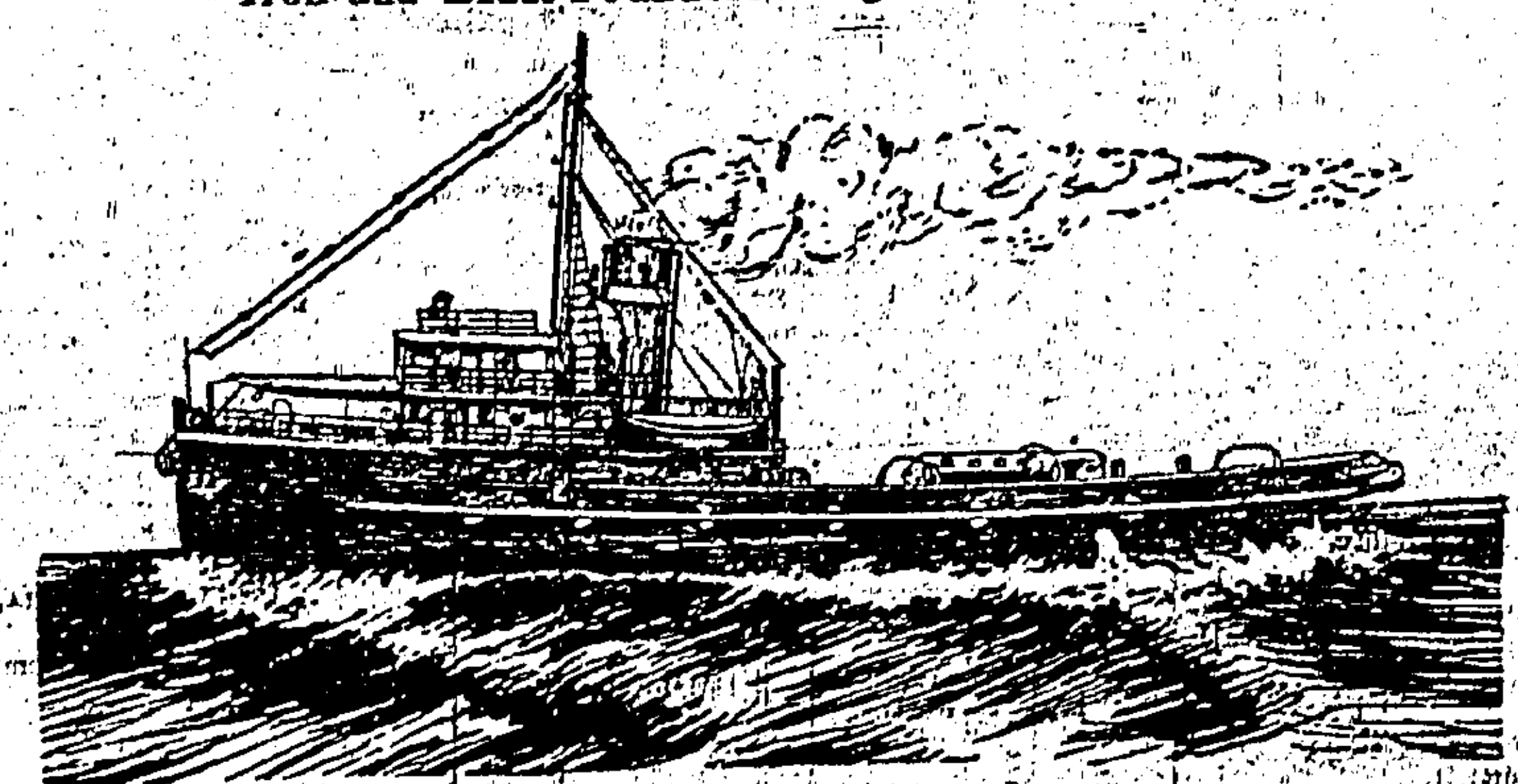
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Lok Sang, British str., from Canton.
 September 6th.
Shantung, British str., from Canton.
Takada, British str., 4,233 tons, Capt. P. Rowe, from Calcutta, and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
 September 6th.
Achilles, British str., 7,100 tons, Capt. S. Glesop, from Manila, with a cargo of hemp.—B. & S.
Huichang, Chinese str., 771 tons, Capt. R. Ahrens, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice.—Yuen Shing Fat.
Karmala, British str., 5,697 tons, Capt. G. E. Butler, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Leangchow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. W. McDonald, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,502 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Tai Sui Ma, Panama str., 402 tons, Capt. Leung Hin Wa, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Sung Tai Hong.
Van Overpelt, Dutch str., 2,830 tons, Capt. H. O. Brom, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.
West Kaiti, American str., 3,670 tons, Capt. C. A. Darling, from Portland and Shanghai, with a cargo of flour.—Arnhold & Co.
Wong Shik Kwai, British str., 1,002 tons, Capt. F. V. Berg, from Singapore, with a cargo of rice.—Kung Chung.
Yunnan, British str., 1,906 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

September 6th.
Anshin, for Shanghai.
Chinshin, for Hoihow.
Changshing, for Canton.
Lok Sang, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Huichang, for Canton.
Hupchi, for Hongay.
Lee Sang, for Hoihow.
Lingchow, for Canton.
New Mathilde, for Canton.
President Grant, for Shanghai.
Prosper, for Saigon.
Shunshan Maru, for Canton.
Takoo, for Borneo.
Takwa Maru, for Swatow.
West Kaiti, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per P. & O. s.s. **Karmala**, on Sept. 6th.—Mr. Seritsmier, Mr. J. Buckley, Mr. Daly, Mr. G. Newson, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbings, Mr. and Mrs. Kench, Mr. E. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. J. A. May, Miss T. Cowen, Capt. L. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Norman, Mr. J. Telford, Mr. Sigueland, Mr. J. D. Watt, Mr. E. Hobday, Mr. J. Dingie, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. R. Whitty, Mr. T. E. Ray, Mr. G. Cutler, Mr. F. Delaney, Mr. G. Hollywood, Mr. W. Dunbar, Mr. J. Chatterley, Mr. C. Peck, Mr. E. W. Packer, Mr. Duffett, Mr. B. A. Davies, Mr. N. B. Leighton, Mr. J. W. Bertram, Mr. S. W. Lucas, Dr. C. S. Niao, Mr. H. Wadham, Mr. and Miss Abraham, Mrs. Jacobs, Mr. C. D. Chapman, Chf. Writer Cole, Chf. Stoker Smith, Petty Officer Cross, Petty Officer Richardson, Mr. E. P. Rowe, Mr. A. Summers, Mr. V. S. Ferguson, Miss M. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. P. F. Hickey, Miss H. A. Smith, Engr. Condor, Linpenay, Inst. Lt. Ramsey, R.N., Inst. Lt. Ahelson, Mr. N. W. Duck, Mr. A. and E. Bjercite, Mr. J. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Heckel, Mrs. G. Stubbings, Mr. G. Ironside, Mr. and Mrs. Aldorf, Mr. Aboobaker, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. B. Morgan, Mr. A. Gittus, Mr. W. Kay, Mr. R. A. Pereira, Mr. S. W. Phoon, Capt. A. Cox, Mr. Conning, Miss Tasartzy.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. and Apen Line's s.s. **Janus** left Shanghai for Amoy for this port on the 4th inst., and is due here on the morning of the 9th inst.
 The s.s. **Lombardia** (Richmers Line) is expected to arrive here from Hamburg on or about the 15th inst.
 The s.s. **Helena** (Blue Funnel), arrived at London on the 2nd inst.
 The s.s. **Leion** (Blue Funnel), from New York and Boston, left Manila on the 5th inst., for this port, and is due here on the 7th inst.
 The s.s. **Antelope** (Blue Funnel), left Port Said on the 29th ult., for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
 The s.s. **Narpedon** (Blue Funnel), left Port Said on the 30th ult., for Marseilles, London and Rotterdam.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Angers (M.M.), due Sept. 25th.
Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 6th.
Benchah (Ben Line), due Sept. 29th.
Benledi (Ben Line), due Sept. 10th.
Cordillere (M.M.), due September 11th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 12th.
Empress of Canada, due September 15th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due to-day.
Pavia Maru (T.K.K.), due to-day.
Phenix (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 19th.
President Madison (Admiral Oriental), due Sept. 8th.
Suez Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 13th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 6th

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.72	29.76	29.73
Temperature	87°	81°	86°
Humidity	71	72	76
Wind Direction	SW	SW	W
Force	2	2	3
Weather	0	0	h
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest mean air temperature on 5th	88		
Lowest mean air temperature on 4th	81		

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From Canada	Due Britain
Empress Asia	Sept. 8 Sept. 24	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29 Oct. 4
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress Scotland	Oct. 27 Nov. 2
Empress Asia	Nov. 1 Nov. 19	Empress Scotland	Nov. 24 Nov. 30
Empress Canada	Nov. 17 Dec. 3	Empress France	Dec. 8 Dec. 15
Empress Russia	Nov. 29 Dec. 17	Empress Scotland	Dec. 23 Dec. 29

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held subject to change without notice. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Comforters and Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Passenger Department: Tel. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
 Freight and Express: Tel. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.

T. K. K.

THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN

REDUCED FARE TO EUROPE. £120 £112 £110
 First class throughout. Mono class steamers on the Atlantic.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
 VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
 STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG.

SIBERIA MARU (calling at Dairen), 20,000 tons, Sept. 15th.
TAIYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung), 22,000 tons, Sept. 26th.
TENYO MARU (calling at Keelung), 22,000 tons, Oct. 26th.
KOREA MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung), 22,000 tons, Nov. 1st.
SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung), 22,000 tons, Nov. 16th.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
 VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO.
 SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLEJO, MOLLEND, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-AMERICA ROUTE TO BURENS AVRES.
 STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG.
GINYO MARU 16,000 tons, End of September.
ANYO MARU 16,700 tons, October 20th.
SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons, December 4th.
RAKUYO MARU 18,900 tons, January 15th.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE.
 OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIREN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA.
 SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.
 STEAMER DESTINATION LEAVE HONGKONG.
PERSIA MARU (Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya), September 10th.
NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only)
 VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.

STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG.
MRIYO MARU 16,000 tons, End of September 24th.
 For full information regarding Passengers, Freight & Sailings.
 Agents at Canton: Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. C. 2374 & 2375.
 Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, Tel. No. C. 2374 & 2375.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
 SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
 For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi
 s.s. "NANYO MARU No. 1" ... on or about 6th Sept.
 For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
 s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 6th Sept.
 For further particulars, please apply to—
 S. MITARAI, Agent.
 Branch Office: No. 17, Bonham Strand, West. Tel. Central No. 155.
 Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. Central No. 140.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From Sept. 7th to 13th, 1923.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	7	h. m. 5.59	ft. in. 6.7	h. m. 1.41	ft. in. 2.0
Sat.	8	h. m. 7.55	ft. in. 4.4	h. m. 0.33	ft. in. 3.8
Sun.	9	h. m. 8.54	ft. in. 7.1	h. m. 2.10	ft. in. 1.7
Mon.	10	h. m. 7.48	ft. in. 5.1	h. m. 1.25	ft. in. 3.4
Tue.	11	h. m. 8.52	ft. in. 6.4	h. m. 2.50	ft. in. 1.5
Wed.	12	h. m. 8.28	ft. in. 7.7	h. m. 2.14	ft. in. 0.9
Thur.	13	h. m. 9.23	ft. in. 6.8	h. m. 3.23	ft. in. 1.3
		h. m. 9.13	ft. in. 7.7	h. m. 3.2	ft. in. 2.5
		h. m. 8.57	ft. in. 6.1	h. m. 3.57	ft. in. 1.4
		h. m. 10.0	ft. in. 7.6	h. m. 4.49	ft. in. 2.2
		h. m. 10.34	ft. in. 6.4	h. m. 4.32	ft. in. 1.5
		h. m. 10.51	ft. in. 7.2	h. m. 4.37	ft. in. 2.0
		h. m. 11.12	ft. in. 6.8	h. m. 5.4	ft. in. 2.1

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given of the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERSEA-TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance, 5/6 per annum. Single copies 1/6 each.

Published by the Hongkong & Shanghai Press Co., Ltd.

Printed at the Hongkong & Shanghai Press Co., Ltd.

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

FAST NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS TO

SAN FRANCISCO

via

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Sept. 17th.

Sailing and Fare subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £112 £110

FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT. CABIN CLASS ON ATLANTIC. SECOND CLASS ON ATLANTIC.

WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

VISIT

SAN FRANCISCO
 LOS ANGELES
 SALT LAKE
 CHICAGO
 NEW YORK.

CONNECTING WITH ANY

DIRECT TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

VISIT

YOSEMITE
 GRAND CANYON
 FEATHER RIVER
 YELLOW STONE PARK
 NIAGARA FALLS.

HONGKONG—MANILA

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Sept. 8th

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... Sept. 13th, at 5 p.m.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

Cable Address: Tel. Central 141. Canton Agents: "SOLANO" 3322. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.



VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.3405, G.3420, G.3440

KAGA MARU ... Monday, 15th Oct.

IYO MARU ... Thursday, 4th Nov., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Sept., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 26th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

LIMA MARU ... End of Sept.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

LYONS MARU ... End of Sept. or beginning Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Monday, 1st Oct.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... End Oct. or beginning Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

OSAKA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Sept.

TAMBA MARU ... Thursday, 27th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGATO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 13th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGANO MARU (Shanghai & Kobe) ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

TAKEISHI MARU (Kobe & Yokohama) ... Tuesday, 11th Sept.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.

SADU MARU ... Friday, 14th Sept.

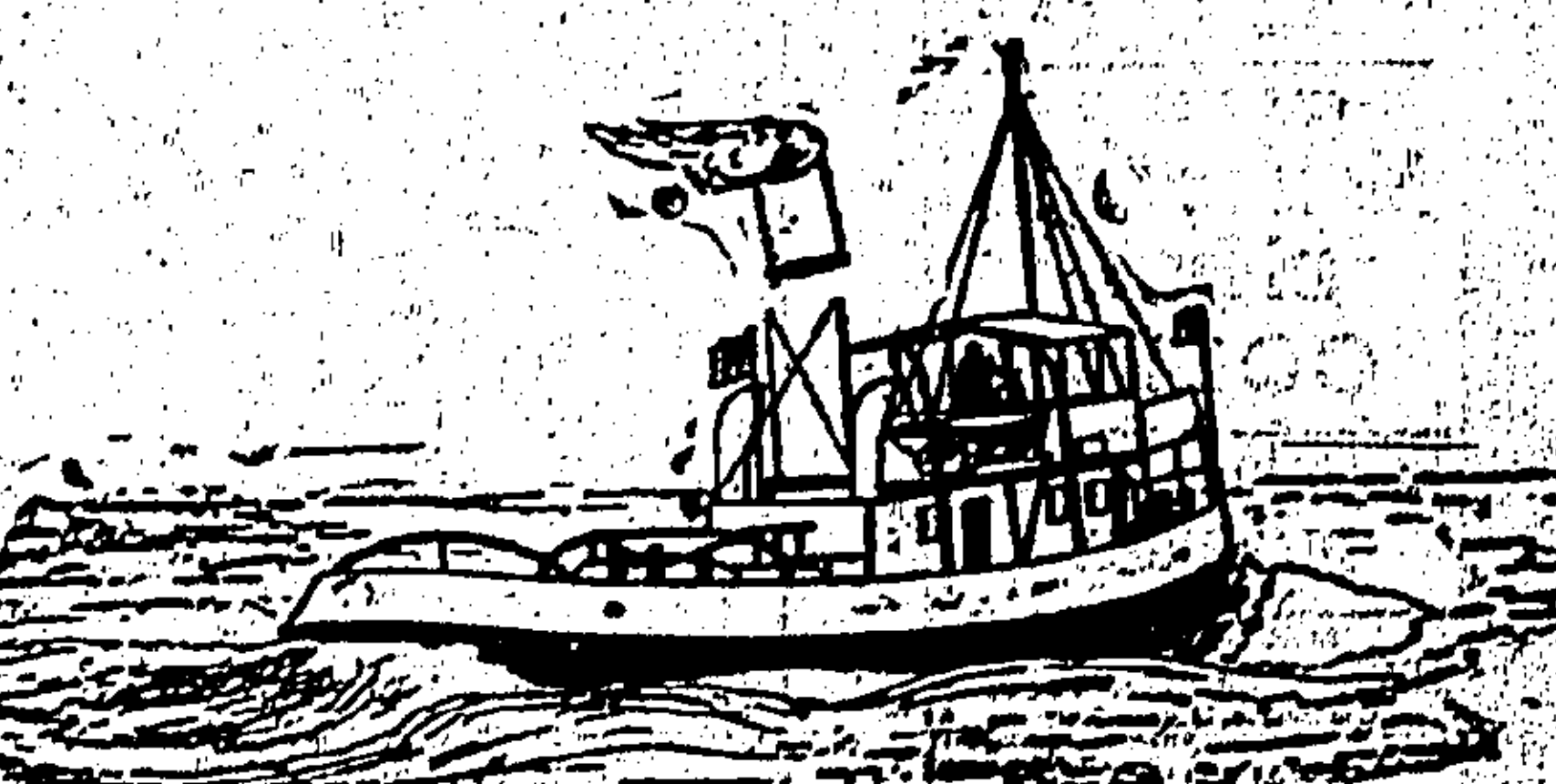
For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2432. F. OGURI, Manager.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

builders of Vessels up to 1,400 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-creation abroad.



OLL-FIELD-200 BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Roller, Builders, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 6th at 12.00.—Pressure changes.

are small at all reporting stations.

A depression lies over Indo-China.

There are indications of the N.E. monsoon.

appearing over N.E. China and of a typhoon about midway between Guam and the Philippines. Its direction of motion is uncertain.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 6th September, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 78.61 inches, against an average of 87.85 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 7th Sept., is as follows:—

Direction Force

Formosa Channel ... S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ROSANDRA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, SPALATO, BRINDISI, MASSARA, ADEEN, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 7th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1923. [1113]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MERIONES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 4th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 24th Sept., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1923. [1253]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

ELLERMAN LINE

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

a. "CITY OF KARACHI" 21st October ... Shanghai & Kobe.

HOMEWARDS.

a. "CITY OF NORWICH" 21st Sept. ... Liden, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £92—2nd Class £62.
 "B" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £84—2nd Class £56.
 "C" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £56.

S.B.—"C" Class Steamers comprise those of the Cargo type which have accommodation for a few passengers but do not carry Doctor or Stewardess.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 780)

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from HongKong.

a. "BELLEROPHON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.
 a. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Sept.
 a. "PERSEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Sept.
 a. "KARONGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Fr. Arr. at HongKong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from HongKong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	...	...	17th Sept.
AMBOISE	...	...	1st Oct.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	11th Sept.	15th Oct.
ANGERS	24th Aug.	25th Sept.	29th Oct.
ORILLI	7th Sept.	23rd Oct.	14th Nov.
PORTOS	21st Sept.	23rd Oct.	26th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A-CLASS (1st Class) ... 85.00. Od.
 SYNDICATE (2nd) ... 65.00. Od.
 B-CLASS (1st Class) ... 80.00. Od.
 SYNDICATE (2nd) ... 60.00. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boat).

a. C. P. "LECOQ" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about end Sept. and may eventually call at Valence, Alger, Casablanca, Bordeaux, Rotterdam, (if sufficient incumment offers).
 Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. 21, QUAI DE LA SEINE, PARIS.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... 9th Sept. at 10 a.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... 11th Sept. at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... 14th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,

(General Managers)

JAPAN COAL

-AND-

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

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P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From HongKong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	71,089	7th Sept. Midnight	Batavia, Java, Borneo, & A. & W. ports.
"SCILLIA"	6,813	18th Sept.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	10,892	21st Sept.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,892	5th Oct.	Batavia, Java, Borneo, & A. & W. ports.
"SOUHAN"	6,896	17th Oct.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,098	19th Oct.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"CALEDONIA"	7,822	22nd Oct.	Batavia, Java, Borneo, & A. & W. ports.
"NELLORE"	4,453	4th Nov.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"SCILLIA"	6,813	14th Nov.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	1,441	16th Nov.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"NYANZA"	7,023	25th Nov.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"KALAN"	9,063	30th Nov.	do.
"SOUHAN"	6,896	13th Dec.	3 ports, Penang, Colombo & B. Bay.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	14th Dec.	Mar. G. B., London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	28th Dec.	B. Bay, Mar. G. B., London & A. & W. ports.

1924.

"KHYVA"	9,097	11th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call)
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREAU"	10,811	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	7th March	do.
"NALLERA"	15,883	21st March	do.
"SOUHAN"	8,097	4th April	do.
"DELTA"	7,852	18th April	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,894	18th Sept. 2 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TANDA"	6,956	25th Sept.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	1st Oct.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Oct.	Manila, Thursday, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Nov.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, via

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KARMALA"	9,098	8th Sept. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	8th Sept. D.L.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	8,853	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SOUHAN"	6,896	29th Sept.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First-class passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabin's are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels & Luggage not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 3 o'clock on the day previous to sailing.

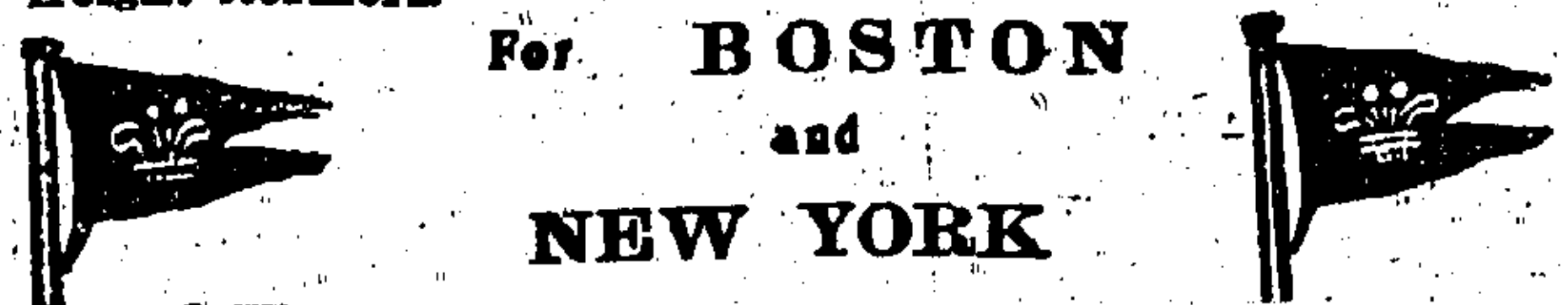
For Further Information, Passage, Fare, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

21, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG. (Agents)

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... on 30th September.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct

service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" ... Sunday, 16th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th Sept.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Sept.

SAIGON, HANGKOW, & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 5th Oct.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Tuesday, 2nd Oct.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and

Japan Ports—Teikoku Line to OYAMA, PORTLAND, U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger

Service.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Friday, 21st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—

Passenger and Cargo Service.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Beginning of Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama via Shanghai.

"BIMARU MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"SUMA MARU" ... Sunday, 10th Sept., Noon

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Sunday, 23rd Sept., Noon.

"KISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 13th Sept., 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG. ... Sunday, 16th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

K. RAJIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 8th Sept. 9 a.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 9th Sept. Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 9th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 8th Sept. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Sept. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 11th Sept. 4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 12th Sept. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 13th Sept. Noon.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 14th Sept. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 15th Sept. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Balcon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and extending to Peking, Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Peking). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 Telephone Central 23. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Art. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila
"CHANGSHA"	...	...

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 Telephone Central No. 23. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 14th Sept.
 U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Leave Hongkong 15th Sept.
 U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Due Hongkong 30th Sept.
 U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Leave Hongkong 1st Oct.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Due Hongkong 11th Sept.
 U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Leave Hongkong 12th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S.B. "West Cactus" ... Due Hongkong 25th Sept.
 U.S.S.B. "West Cactus" ... Leave Hongkong 30th Sept.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 8008. K. A. HEYUM, Res. Agent.

[22]

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

a. "BOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FUTURE having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £86.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

a. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

a. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about end of Sept.

a. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about end of Oct.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

a. "LUMBINGA" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Telephone Central 1930. Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Light-house is interrupted.

REDIRECTION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

In future the Post Office will not undertake to redirect any correspondence unless such correspondence is addressed either (1) to the Post Restants (or c/o the G.P.O.) or (2) to an address at which delivery cannot be effected; and in either case is covered by a redirection request.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
U.S.A. Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Lincoln	7th Sept.
BOMBAY	Nagano Maru	7th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Macedonia	7th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Yingchou	7th Sept.
U.S.A. CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Madison	8th Sept.
SHANGHAI	Szechuan	8th Sept.
AMOI	Janus	9th Sept.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai, & London (Letters via New York, 10th Aug.)	Emp. of Canada	10th Sept.
BOMBAY	Sado Maru	13th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swallow	Lohang	Friday, 7th, 10.30 A.M.
Amoy	Van Oosterveld	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhannakodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via MARELLI.	Macedonia	Parcels Noon Registration 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
LES due Marseilles, 8th Oct. Ship sails at midnight, 7th Sept.	Tai Sze Sang	3.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Onan Sang	5.00 P.M.
Hobrow and Bangkok	Tabada	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Lamada	5.00
Shanghai and Japan	Kanai	5.00 P.M.
Saigon		
Java via Sourabaya	Tjiboda	Saturday, 8th, 10.30 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"LYCAON"	18TH SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"MENTOR"	25TH SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"AGAPENOR"	9TH OCT.	London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
"PHENIX"	16TH OCT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"KT. TEMPLAR"	20TH SEPT.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PROMETHEUS"	3RD OCT.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"RHEXENOR"	10TH OCT.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"ACHILLES"	12TH SEPT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PHILOCTETES"	25TH SEPT.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

"BELLEROPHON"	15TH SEPT.	via Suez and Boston.
"PERSEUS"	5TH OCT.	via Suez and Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	25TH SEPT.	for Singapore & London.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST OCT.	for Shanghai.
"TEIRESIAS"	6TH NOV.	for Singapore & London.
"SARPEIDON"	11TH DEC.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	8TH JAN.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.),
AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL ... U.S. \$4,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK

Owned and controlled by a group of leading American Banks under control of Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department.

General Banking Business.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONGKONG.

D. M. BIGGAR
MANAGER.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
York Building, Charter Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai—51, Kiangsoo Road.
Hankow—British Concession.

CORRESPONDENTS IN:
London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco,
Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang,
Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits enquiries are welcome.

T. H. MAL
MANAGER.

1923.]

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE:
Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU,
Chief Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

8th September, 1923.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 2/3 5/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	... 2/3
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	... 2/3 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	... 2/3 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	... 2/3 5/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 915
Credits, 4 months' sight	... 975
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 61 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	... 53 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 169 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 169 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 169 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 169 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills at sight	... non.
Private, 30 days' sight	... non.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	... non.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	... 103 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	... 97 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
On demand	... non.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	... 81 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	... 48.47
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	... 48.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	... 131 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$24,000,000
Silver ... \$24,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. LAYE—Chairman.
D. G. M. BARNARD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq. W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.
G. M. DODD, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STETZ, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1923. [37]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [38]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £3,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1922. [39]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 95, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 63,400,000
Reserve Fund ... Frs. 59,607,232.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Yunnan, Hanoi, Pondicherry.

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to Arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
G. LEBOUCC,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [39]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London E.C. 4.
Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Bombay, Madras, Shanghai, Calcutta, Kandy, New York, Simla, Colombo, Karachi, Penang, Singapore, Delhi, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON,
Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 31st, 1922. [38]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,180,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kureiko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Finan, Shingieh, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Aki.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiangkiang, Anoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.
The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Island, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
S. KONDOH,
Manager.
Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1922.

LIKE A
LANDMARK
SIGNIFIED BY YEARS OF SERVICE
THE
"CAPSTAN"
LABEL
HAS BEEN A DIRECTING SIGN
TO
DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 10, Des Voeux Road C., HONGKONG.
Established 1919.
Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman,
Mr. Chow Shou, Mr. Huynh Tai,
Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
YOKOHAMA
SAIGON
PENANG
HANKOW
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 26th, 1923. [34]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ (NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital ... F. 100,000,000 £8,333,333
Paid-up Capital ... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Fund ... F. 10,760,180 £1,817,433
Special Reserve ... F. 22,660,000 £1,883,333

Head Office: Amsterdam.
Branches at:
The Hague, Rotterdam,
Hend Agency, Batavia.

BRANCHES:
Bandjoeaning, Macassar, Shanghai, Singapore,
Bandong, Medan, Soerabaya,
Bandoeng, Padang, Soerabaya,
Calcutta, Palembang, Soerabaya,
Cheribon, Pealalong, Soerabaya,
Djember, Penang, Tegal,
Djakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap,
Kobe, Rangoon, Weltevreden,
Kots-Badja, Samarang.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issued letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
W. H. GROSKAMP,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 14th, 1922. [37]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 18,278,000.00
Reserve Funds ... 9,629,425.24

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.
The Equitable Trust Co., New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [33]

Printed and Published by HARRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd. at 13, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.